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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

MOROCCO

PART 76

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1938

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RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

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Further Correspondence respecting Morocco.

PART 76.—JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1938.

No. 1.

Treaty between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and the President of the French Republic acting on behalf of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco regarding Commercial Relations between the United Kingdom and the French and Tangier Zones of the Shereefian Empire, with Protocol of Signature and Exchanges of Notes.

Paris, July 18, 1938.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic, acting on behalf of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:

Whereas certain provisions of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation signed at Tangier on the 9th December, 1856,(1) on behalf of Her late Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His late Majesty the Sultan of Morocco and Fez, no longer correspond with modern conditions;

Whereas both High Contracting Parties desire to replace the said Convention of 1856 by a new Commercial Treaty concluded on a basis of reciprocity and corresponding to the respective economic interests of the territories concerned; and

Whereas both High Contracting Parties desire that the new Commercial Treaty should apply to the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire and, subject to the conditions of article 8 of the Convention signed at Paris on the 18th December, 1923,(2) as modified by the Agreement of the 25th July, 1928,(3) regarding the organisation of the Statute of the Tangier Zone, to the Tangier Zone;

Have accordingly decided to conclude a Treaty for this purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India (hereinafter referred to as His Majesty the King):

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honourable Sir Eric Phipps, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., his Ambassador in Paris;

The President of the French Republic:

M. Georges Bonnet, Deputy, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

(1) C. 2191 (2) Cmd. 2203. (3) Cmd. 3216.

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Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the territories of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 2.

The Customs tariffs applicable to (*a*) articles produced or manufactured in the territories of either High Contracting Party imported into the territories of the other and (*b*) articles exported from the territories of either High Contracting Party to the territories of the other shall be regulated by the laws of the country of importation or exportation as the case may be.

ARTICLE 3.

1. Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of either High Contracting Party, imported into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

2. The articles enumerated in Schedule A annexed to this Treaty, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom and imported into the French zone of the Shereefian Empire, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected in the aforesaid zone to duties or charges other or higher than those specified in that Schedule.

3. The articles enumerated in Schedule B annexed to this Treaty, produced or manufactured in any colony, overseas territory or protectorate of His Majesty The King or in any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom, to which the present Treaty applies by virtue of extension under paragraph 1 of Article 18, shall not be subjected in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire, from whatever place arriving, to duties or charges other or higher than those specified in that Schedule.

4. The articles enumerated in Schedule C annexed to this Treaty, produced or manufactured in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire and imported into the United Kingdom, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to duties or charges other or higher than those specified in that Schedule.

5. It is understood that the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above and of the Schedules referred to therein do not preclude, in the case of specific duties expressed in terms of a monetary unit, revisions of the rates in the event of substantial variations of the value of that monetary unit, provided that no increase in the stipulated rates shall be greater than is required to compensate for the decrease in the value of the monetary unit.

6. Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Article will apply to the Tangier Zone when the present Treaty is extended to that Zone under Article 17.

ARTICLE 4.

Each High Contracting Party undertakes not to levy in His territories, in respect of the exportation of any article whatever to the territories of the other Party, duties or charges other or higher than those which are or may be levied upon the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 5.

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of any treaties in force between the High Contracting Parties, no prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the entry into the territories of either High Contracting Party of any article produced or manufactured in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, from whatever place arriving, whether for warehousing, consumption, transhipment, re-export or transit, or for any other purpose, which shall not equally extend to the entry of the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

2. No prohibition or restriction shall be imposed or maintained on the exportation of any article from the territories of either High Contracting Party to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

3. Exceptions to the general rule laid down in the preceding paragraphs of this Article may be made only in the case of:

(*a*) prohibitions or restrictions imposed in the interests of public security;

(*b*) prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war, or, in exceptional circumstances, all other military supplies;

(*c*) prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health;

(*d*) prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of animals or plants, including protection against disease, degeneration or extinction, as well as measures taken against harmful seeds, plants and animals;

(*e*) prohibitions or restrictions relating to the trade in opium and other substances included now or hereafter within the scope of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925,(4) or the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on the 13th July, 1931,(5) it being understood that such trade shall remain subject to the laws and regulations in force in the territories of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 6.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one High Contracting Party shall be accorded in the territories of the other the treatment of the most favoured foreign country in all that concerns Customs formalities relating to the importation, transit, warehousing, transhipment, or re-exportation of goods, or to any other Customs operation, as well as in the matter of taxes, other than Customs duties, charged in respect of these various operations.

ARTICLE 7.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one High Contracting Party, which are brought into the territories of the other in transit, or are transhipped or warehoused there and then despatched therefrom to any destination whatever, in accordance with the provisions of the local legislation, shall not be subjected to duties or taxes other than those exclusively designed to cover the expenses of supervision and administration incidental to the warehousing, transhipment or transit, or revenue taxes upon the transactions which these articles may undergo during the course of their warehousing, transhipment or transport.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph also apply, for the period of the transport and warehousing, to articles which are brought into the country, warehoused and then delivered for consumption in the country in accordance with the provisions of the local law.

ARTICLE 8.

Each High Contracting Party shall accord in His territories to articles produced or manufactured in the territories of the other the benefit of all advantages resulting from modifications of the Customs nomenclature or of the method of application of Customs duties, whether as a result of administrative or legal measures or of agreements concluded with any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 9.

The High Contracting Parties undertake, in regard to the amount of Customs duties and other charges payable upon the importation of articles into their respective territories, to avoid so far as possible all uncertainty and to reduce to a minimum causes of delay and dispute.

(4) Cmd. 3244.

(5) Cmd. 4413.

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ARTICLE 10.

1. In conformity with Article 11 of the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities, signed at Geneva on the 3rd November, 1923,(*) the presentation of a certificate of origin shall not, in general, be required in the territories of either High Contracting Party upon the importation of articles produced or manufactured in the territories of the other.

2. Nevertheless, the Customs authorities of the territories of either High Contracting Party may require the presentation of a certificate of origin,

(*a*) if that High Contracting Party should subject any class of articles produced or manufactured in a third country to duties other or higher than those applicable to the like articles produced or manufactured in the territories of the other Party, or

(*b*) if that High Contracting Party should subject the importation of any class of goods to prohibitions or restrictions or quantitative regulation, or

(*c*) if that High Contracting Party should subject any class of articles produced or manufactured in a third country to special conditions in regard to payment.

3. Certificates of origin shall be delivered by any authority or organisation designated by the country of export and agreed to by the country of import. Such certificates shall be drawn up in English or French and in the form adopted by the said authorities or organisations and recognised by the Customs administration of the country of import.

In case of doubt, however, as to the effect of the document, the Customs authorities of the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire may require a certified translation of a certificate presented in English and similarly the Customs authorities of His Majesty the King may require a certified translation of a certificate presented in French.

4. In any case where one High Contracting Party informs the other that questions have arisen as to the correctness of a certificate of origin delivered by an authority or organisation designated by the latter, or as to the existence of fraud in connection with the delivery or use of such a certificate, the High Contracting Party to whom the complaint has been addressed will immediately cause an enquiry to be made into the facts alleged, will communicate the results of the enquiry to the other Party, and will, when necessary, take such steps as may be possible to prevent the repetition of any improper or fraudulent practices. In any case the High Contracting Party making complaint shall not be entitled to cause investigations to be made by His own authorities in the territories of the other.

5. Consular visas will not be required for certificates which have been issued by the Customs authorities of the country of export or legalised by them.

6. No fees will be charged by the consular officers of either High Contracting Party for the visa or legalisation by them of certificates of origin in respect of articles produced or manufactured in the territories of the other High Contracting Party.

7. Each High Contracting Party reserves the right in special circumstances to require Consular visas in respect of any certificates of origin. In so far as the requirement is contrary to the preceding provisions, it shall be notified to the other High Contracting Party and shall be maintained only as long as the circumstances which gave rise to it continue.

8. It is understood that, notwithstanding anything in the present Article, the Customs administrations of the territories of the High Contracting Parties will retain the right of verifying the real origin of goods and consequently the power to demand, in spite of the production of certificates of origin, any other proof that they may deem necessary.

ARTICLE 11.

1. No internal taxes duties or fees levied by or on behalf of the State or of organs of local, provincial, or municipal government,

(*) Cmd. 2347.

within the territories of either High Contracting Party, on or in relation to goods (whether in respect of their production, sale, purchase, transport, distribution, making up, consumption, use or in any other respect) shall be so framed or operated as to result in a more burdensome charge upon articles produced or manufactured in the territories of the other High Contracting Party than upon the like articles produced or manufactured in the territories of the first High Contracting Party or in any other foreign country.

2. Similarly, no such internal tax, duty or fee shall be so framed or operated as to result in a more burdensome charge on or in relation to goods in the manufacture of which there are employed parts, materials, machinery or appliances produced or manufactured in the territories of the other High Contracting Party than in the case of the like goods in the manufacture of which similar parts, materials, machinery or appliances of national or any other foreign origin have been employed.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above apply also to abatements accorded from the taxes and duties or fees referred to therein.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article, in so far as they provide for national treatment, shall not take effect as regards the French Zone (or the Tangier Zone, as the case may be) until a revised Customs tariff has been put into force in the French (or the Tangier) Zone. If, however, without a general revision of the Customs tariff, the Customs duties are raised on a limited number of classes of goods, the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above shall immediately apply to these goods but not to other goods.

ARTICLE 12.

Each High Contracting Party shall in His respective territories give effect to the provisions of—

(*a*) the two Conventions signed at Barcelona on the 20th April, 1921, respecting freedom of transit(*) and navigable waterways of international concern(*);

(*b*) the Convention signed at Geneva on the 3rd November, 1923,(*) concerning Customs formalities;

(*c*) the Convention signed at Geneva on the 9th December, 1923,(*) respecting the international régime of railways;

(*d*) the Convention and Arrangement signed at The Hague on the 6th November, 1925, concerning industrial property(*) and false indications of origin on goods,(*) or the Convention and Arrangement signed at London on the 2nd June, 1934, or any subsequent instrument concluded in revision thereof;

(*e*) the Convention signed at Rome on the 2nd June, 1928,(*) concerning the protection of literary and artistic works, or any subsequent instrument concluded in revision thereof.

ARTICLE 13.

1. All those facilities and privileges which are set out in the International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities signed at Geneva on the 3rd November, 1923,(*) shall be accorded in His territories by each High Contracting Party with respect to the treatment of commercial travellers representing persons, companies or firms carrying on business in the territories of the other Party and to the treatment of their samples and specimens.

2. Any further facilities or privileges accorded in His territories by either High Contracting Party to any other foreign country in respect of commercial travellers or their samples and specimens shall be extended to the other High Contracting Party.

(*) Cmd. 1992.
(*) Cmd. 1993.
(*) Cmd. 2347.
(*) Cmd. 2418.
(*) Cmd. 3167.
(*) Cmd. 3166.
(*) Cmd. 4057.
(*) Cmd. 2347.

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ARTICLE 14.

In Articles 1 to 13 and Article 18 (3) of the present Treaty—

(1) the expression "territories of one (or the other) High Contracting Party" refers to (*a*) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and any territories to which the present Treaty may be applicable by reason of extension under Article 18 or of accession under Article 19 on the one hand, and (*b*) the French Zone (and, on the extension of the Treaty under Article 17, the Tangier Zone) of the Shereefian Empire on the other hand; and

(2) The term "foreign country" means (*a*) in relation to His Majesty the King a country not being a territory under His sovereignty, protection, suzerainty or mandate, and (*b*) in relation to the President of the French Republic acting on behalf of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, a country not being a part of the Shereefian Empire.

ARTICLE 15.

1. The present Treaty abrogates the Convention of Commerce and Navigation signed at Tangier on the 9th December, 1856, as regards the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire on the one hand and, on the other hand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the colonies and overseas territories of His Majesty the King. It will also abrogate the said Convention as regards the Tangier Zone when the present Treaty is extended to that Zone under Article 17.

2. The present Treaty does not affect any rights which either High Contracting Party can claim under the provisions in force of any international instrument, multilateral or bilateral, other than the said Convention of 1856.

ARTICLE 16.

Any dispute that may arise between the High Contracting Parties as to the proper interpretation or application of any of the provisions of the present Treaty, which they are unable to settle by diplomatic means, shall, at the request of either of them, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless in any particular case the High Contracting Parties agree to submit the dispute to some other tribunal or to dispose of it by some other form of procedure.

ARTICLE 17.

The present Treaty may be extended to the Tangier Zone of the Shereefian Empire if the International Legislative Assembly of the Zone assents thereto in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention signed at Paris on the 18th December, 1923, as modified by the Agreement of the 25th July, 1928, relating to the organisation of the Statute of the Tangier Zone.

The Government of the French Republic, acting in the name of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, may give notice of such extension through the French Ambassador in London.

ARTICLE 18.

1. His Majesty the King may through His Representative at Paris give notice of His desire that the present Treaty shall extend to any of His colonies, overseas territories or protectorates, or to any mandated territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Government in the United Kingdom, and the Treaty shall be extended to any territory specified in such notice as from the date thereof.

2. Either High Contracting Party shall have the right at any time, on giving twelve months' notice to that effect, to terminate the application of the present Treaty to any territory to which it has been extended under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3. So long as, in any territory referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to which the Treaty is not applicable by reason of notice of extension under that paragraph, articles produced or manufactured

in the French Zone (and, on the extension of the Treaty under Article 17, in the Tangier Zone) of the Shereefian Empire are accorded treatment as favourable as that accorded to articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, articles produced or manufactured in such territory shall likewise enjoy in the French Zone (and the Tangier Zone, as the case may be) treatment as favourable as that accorded to articles produced or manufactured in any foreign country.

ARTICLE 19.

1. His Majesty the King may by notification given through the diplomatic channel accede to the present Treaty in respect of any Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, other than the United Kingdom, whose Government may desire that such accession should be effected. Any such accession shall take effect as from the date of notification thereof.

2. After the expiry of a period of seven years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, either High Contracting Party may, by giving twelve months' notice, terminate the Treaty as regards any country in respect of which notification of accession has been given under paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Any notification made under paragraph 1 of this Article may include any Dependency or Mandated Territory administered by the Government of the country in respect of which notification of accession is given; and any notice given under paragraph 2 of this Article shall be applicable to any such Dependency or Mandated Territory which was included in such notification of accession.

ARTICLE 20.

1. The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at London. It shall come into force upon the exchange of ratifications and shall thereafter remain in force during a period of seven years.

2. In case neither High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of seven years, of His intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the other of His intention to terminate it.

3. A notice given under paragraph 2 of this Article shall not affect the operation of this Treaty as between the French and Tangier Zones of the Shereefian Emipre, on the one hand, and, on the other, any territory in respect of which notification of accession has been given under Article 19.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have hereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris this 18th day of July, 1938, in the English and French languages, both of which shall have equal force.

(L.S.) ERIC PHIPPS.

(L.S.) GEORGES BONNET.

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SCHEDULES A AND B.

NOTE.—The rates shown below are the rates of Customs duties in the strict sense of the words and are exclusive of the special tax of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* provided for by Article 66 of the Act of Algeciras, which will be levied separately as hitherto.

This special tax may, however, be replaced by a specific duty of equivalent value where it applies to articles which are subject to specific Customs duties.

Each High Contracting Party will, moreover, consider sympathetically any proposal by the other for replacing in whole or in part any of the *ad valorem* duties shown below by a specific duty or any of the specific duties shown below by an *ad valorem* duty.

The conversion of *ad valorem* duties or taxes into specific duties will be calculated on the basis of the average values, at the date of the entry into force of the present Treaty, of the British articles to which these duties apply.

SCHEDULE A.

See Article 3 (2) of the Treaty.

Number of the Nomenclature in the Shereefian Customs Tariff.	Designation.	Conventional Duty.	Observations.
74	Seed potatoes	7½ %	
74(1)	Ware potatoes	12½ %	
108 and ex 70	Seeds for sowing, including seed peas	Free	Subject to the fulfilment of the formalities laid down by the regulations of the French zone relating to the control of quality and use.
117	Bonbons (confectionery)	15 %	
120	Biscuits, sweetened, containing less than 50% of sugar	12½ %	
ex 121	Apricot, peach, red currant, raspberry, greengage, black currant, strawberry, plum, gooseberry, plum and apple, black currant and apple and mixed fruit jams, red currant and apple jellies and orange marmalade	15 %	
ex 131	Pepper, including paprika and cayenne, in small containers for table use, and curry powders	15 %	
138	Tea	12½ %	
226	Cotton, ginned in the mass, washed and with the grease removed, bleached or dyed	10 %	
227	Cotton, carded	10 %	
ex 255	Cider	10 %	
ex 257	Stout in bottle	not conventionalized	To be subject to the same *ad valorem* rates as beer or to equivalent specific duties.
260	Whisky	15 %	Not to be subject to higher duties than spirits obtained from wine.
261	Gin	15 %	*Ditto.*
302	Coal	2·50 frs. per 100 kgs.	Solid fuel for bunkering shall continue to be exempt from all duties, charges or fees other than port dues and handling charges.
303	Anthracite	12½ %	
304	Coke	3·60 frs. per 100 kgs.	
ex 305	Briquettes (patent fuel)	2·50 frs. per 100 kgs.	

Number of the Nomenclature in the Shereefian Customs Tariff.	Designation.	Conventional Duty.	Observations.
ex 305	Boulets (ovoids)	3 frs. per 100 kgs.	
306	Ashes and cinders	10 %	
307	Mineral tar derived from the distillation of coal	10 %	
ex 315	Lubricating oils, liquid, for internal combustion engines, stationary and portable	12½ %	
344 344(1)	Iron, tinned, leaded, coppered, galvanized or zinc coated	10 %	
385	Copper sulphate	10 %	
392	Alum	10 %	
420	Anticryptogamic products, &c. ...	10 %	
447	Prepared mustard	12½ %	
457	Candles of all sorts and tapers, of paraffin wax	45 frs. per 100 kgs. nett	
498(1)	Cotton yarns prepared for retail sale (for sewing, embroidery, &c.), including fishing lines	10 %	
499 and 499(1)	Yarns of wool	12½ %	
509	Linoleum	12½ %	
	Tissues of pure or mixed cotton, plain, twilled or drills:		
511	Unbleached	1·50 frs. per kg. nett	
512	Scoured or bleached	1·75 frs. per kg. nett	
513	Manufactured with bleached yarns	2·00 frs. per kg. nett	
514	Dyed	2·00 frs. per kg. nett	
515	Manufactured with dyed yarns ...	2·00 frs. per kg. nett	
516	Printed	2·25 frs. per kg. nett	
517	Cotton velvets and moleskins ...	12½ %	
518	Brilliants and figured tissues of cotton, spongecloth, honeycomb, pheasant's eye and similar types, jacquard-woven or other	12½ %	
519	Piqués, coverings and counterpanes of piqué and repps	12½ %	
520	Dimities, damasks and table linen	12½ %	
522	Plumetis and brocaded tissues not specified elsewhere	12½ %	
523	Voiles and the like, grenadines, gauzes, muslins, nets, including curtains, plain	12½ %	
524	The same, figured, embroidered, metalled, beaded	12½ %	
525	Cotton oilcloth	12½ %	
526	Unspecified cotton tissues	12½ %	
529	Tissues of pure or mixed wool for clothing other than velvets	12½ %	But not more than 15 francs per kg. nett. Tissues of wool containing up to 5 per cent. of silk and/or rayon by weight shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to woollen tissues without any additional duty.
549	Stockings or socks of pure or mixed wool	12½ %	
571 575	Clothing and clothing accessories, made up, of wool, pure or mixed	15 %	
590	Photographic papers	12½ %	
621	Leather cloth and imitation leather	12½ %	
ex 640	Silver and electro-plated teapots, tea-urns, trays, incense burners and scent sprinklers	12½ %	
650 and 651	Internal combustion or explosion engines, &c.	10 %	
652	Diesel, semi-diesel and similar engines	10 %	
656	Traction engines, road rollers and transportable steam engines	10 %	
703	Machinery for the manufacture of soap, stearine and candles	10 %	

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Number of the Nomenclature in the Shereefian Customs Tariff.	Designation.	Conventional Duty.	Observations.
743	Cables of iron or steel wire, and barbed wire	10 %	
748	Tubes, pipes and fittings of wrought iron or steel	12½ %	
750	Household articles of iron, steel or sheet	12½ %	
752	Cisterns, tanks (large sized), &c. ...	12½ %	
754–756 (inc.)	Metal furniture of iron, steel or sheet	12½ %	
ex 762	Kettles and trays of copper, pure or alloyed	12½ %	
770 } 771 }	Wares of tin or tin alloys (except bottle capsules)	12½ %	
805	Furniture, upholstered, covered or caned	15 %	
826	Phonographs, gramophones and the like	15 %	
842	Motor cycles and sidecars	12½ %	
843	Bicycles and tricycles	12½ %	
863	Rubber threads, elastic tissues and rubbered tissues in the piece	12½ %	
ex 870	Pneumatic tyres for industrial vehicles, excluding solid tyres	12½ %	
874	Asbestos wares	10 %	
908	Games, toys, and sports gear of rubber	12½ %	

SCHEDULE B.

See Article 3 (3) of the Treaty.

Number of the Nomenclature in the Shereefian Customs Tariff.	Designation.	Conventional Duty.	Observations.
ex 38	Dried codfish	12½ %	
105	Groundnuts	10 %	
ex 107	Copra and palm kernels	10 %	
133	Cinnamon...	15 %	
134 and 135	Nutmegs	15 %	
136	Cloves	15 %	
ex 143	Cardamoms, mace, ginger, kolanuts	15 %	
ex 223	Garroo wood	12½ %	
320	Fuel oil	not conventionalized	Fuel oil for bunkering shall continue to be exempt from all duties, charges or fees other than port dues and handling charges.
322	Semi-refined paraffin wax and paraffin scale (irrespective of melting point, or method of packing)	22 francs per 100 kgs. nett	
	Refined paraffin wax :		
	(*a*) With a melting point of less than 54° C.	29 francs per 100 kgs. nett	
	(*b*) With a melting point of 54° C. or more	34 francs per 100 kgs. nett	

SCHEDULE C.

See Article 3 (4) of the Treaty.

Class or Description of Goods.	Rate of Duty.	Observations.
Canary seed (*phalaris canariensis*) not mixed with any other seed	Free.	
Dwarf palm fibre (*chamærops humilis*) whether dyed or not, not further processed beyond dressing and conversion into single stranded twists	Free.	
Mineral phosphates of lime...	Free.	
Almonds, not blanched or prepared	10 % *ad. val.*	
Goat hair, raw, not including alpaca, mohair and cashmere, whether cleaned, scoured, carbonised or not	Free.	
Coriander seed, not mixed with any other seed	Free.	
Fenugreek seed, not mixed with any other seed	Free.	
Gum sandarac	Free.	
Tortoises, live	Free.	
Eggs in shell :		
(*a*) Not exceeding 14 lb. per 120	1/0 per 120	For so long as these duties remain conventionalised under any of the existing trade agreements between the United Kingdom and Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Lithuania and Poland.
(*b*) Over 14 lb. but not exceeding 17 lb. per 120	1/6 per 120	
(*c*) Over 17 lb. per 120	1/9 per 120	
Essential oils, natural, but not terpeneless :		
Attar (otto) of rose	Free.	
Bergamot	Free.	
Mandarin	Free.	
Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, floor mats and matting, hand made, knotted, containing not not more than 40 knots to the square inch	4/6 per sq. yd. exclusive of fringes.	

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE.

At the moment of signing the Treaty of this day's date regarding commercial relations between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the French and Tangier zones of the Shereefian Empire, the undersigned, being duly authorised to this effect, have agreed as follows :—

(1) The aforesaid Treaty in no way affects the application of any treaties, conventions or agreements to the Spanish Zone of influence of the Shereefian Empire. In particular, it does not prejudice the application to this zone of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation signed at Tangier on the 9th December, 1856. As, however, they desire to render possible the levy, as in the past, of Customs duties at the same rates in the French Zone and in the Spanish Zone of influence, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom declare that, notwithstanding Article 7 of the aforesaid Convention of 1856, they will not object to the levy in the Spanish Zone of influence of Customs duties at rates equal to those at which they are levied in the French Zone under the conditions laid down in the present Treaty. It is, however, understood that this waiver by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of their right to invoke the aforesaid Article 7 in the Spanish Zone of influence is conditional on the maintenance of the existing situation with regard to the uniformity of Customs tariffs in the French Zone and in the Spanish Zone of influence.

Until the notification provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17 has been given, the provisions of the Convention of 1856 continue to apply to the Tangier Zone.

(2) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will recommend that benevolent consideration should be given by the appropriate authorities of the colonies, overseas territories, protectorates and mandated territories referred to in Article 18 to requests made by the authorities of the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire

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with a view to securing in any such territory, for articles produced or manufactured in the said Zone, advantages corresponding to those accorded in the said Zone to articles produced or manufactured in the territory concerned.

(3) It is understood that

(*a*) all the provisions of the present Treaty providing for the grant of the treatment accorded to the most favoured foreign country shall be interpreted as meaning that such treatment shall be accorded simultaneously and unconditionally, without request or compensation;

(*b*) none of the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty with regard to the treatment of the most favoured foreign country in Customs matters shall entitle His Majesty the King to claim the benefits of the régime at present in force as regards the land frontier between Morocco and Algeria or of any modifications of that régime, so long as it preserves the essential character of a frontier arrangement;

(*c*) none of the provisions of the aforesaid Treaty providing for the grant of treatment accorded to the most favoured foreign country shall entitle the President of the French Republic, acting on behalf of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, to claim any special Customs privileges which may be accorded in Palestine (including Transjordan) to articles the produce or manufacture of any State the territory of which in 1914 was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

(4) With reference to paragraph 4 of Article 11 of the aforesaid Treaty, it is agreed that the increase of the rates of Customs duties on classes of goods, which, taken together, comprise more than one-tenth of the import trade into the French Zone (or the Tangier Zone, as the case may be) for the last year for which statistics have been published, shall be regarded as revision of the Customs tariff within the meaning of this paragraph.

In faith whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris this 18th day of July, 1938, in the English and French languages, both of which shall have equal force.

(L.S.) ERIC PHIPPS.
(L.S.) GEORGES BONNET.

EXCHANGES OF NOTES.

No. 1.

M. Bonnet to Sir Eric Phipps.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, July* 18, 1938.

With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 3 of the Treaty signed to-day regarding commercial relations between the French and Tangier Zones of the Shereefian Empire and the United Kingdom, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that, while account . . . . (as in Note No. 2) . . . . importations from abroad.

Any differences which may arise on this question shall be regulated by direct conversations between the Residency-General and the British Consulate-General at Rabat.

Accept, &c.
GEORGES BONNET.

No. 2.

Sir Eric Phipps to M. Bonnet.

Sir, *Paris, July* 18, 1938.

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's Note No. 1 with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 3 of the Treaty signed to-day relating to commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the French and Tangier Zones of the Shereefian Empire, in which your Excellency assures me that, while account must be taken of the exigencies of the budgets of the Shereefian State and Moroccan municipalities, the benefit of the undertakings given by the French Government with regard to consolidations of Customs duties in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire shall not be prejudiced by increases in the rates of internal duties and taxes applying to goods which Morocco does not produce and for which she must depend substantially on importations from abroad.

It is agreed that any differences which arise with regard to this question shall be settled by direct conversations between the Residency-General and the British Consulate-General at Rabat.

I avail, &c.
ERIC PHIPPS.

No. 3.

Sir Eric Phipps to M. Bonnet.

Sir, *Paris, July* 18, 1938.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, having been informed by the French Government of their desire to introduce measures of quantitative regulation of imports into the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire, will not, having regard to the special circumstances affecting the trade of that zone, raise objection to the introduction of any such measures provided that no such measure shall prove more burdensome upon the imports into the zone of articles produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom (or of any British colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom) than upon imports of the like articles from any other foreign country whatever.

(2) If a share of the total permitted imports (global quota) of any class of articles is allocated to any country, this allocation shall be determined by the proportion which the amount of the imports into the zone of articles of the class in question produced or manufactured in that country bore to the total imports into the zone of articles of this class during a selected basic period, and a share (quota) of the global quota shall be allocated to the United Kingdom corresponding to the proportion which the amount of imports into the zone of articles of this class produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom bore to the total imports into the zone of articles of this class during the same basic period. The same principles shall be applied to imports into the zone of articles the produce or manufacture of any British colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory in respect of which the mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

(3) The agreement of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to the introduction in the French Zone of Morocco of such measures of quantitative regulation is also subject to the following particular conditions:—

(*a*) As from the date of the introduction of any measures of quantitative regulation, such measures shall be introduced in respect of articles of the descriptions specified in the First Annex hereto, and subject to the provisions there stated;

(*b*) In respect of articles of the descriptions specified in the Second Annex, measures of quantitative regulation shall not be introduced, except after consultation and in agreement with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as regards the fixing of the basic periods;

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(c) The general provisions set out in the Third Annex to this Note shall be observed in relation to measures of quantitative regulation affecting articles of any class whether or not specified in the First and Second Annexes.

(4) It is understood that except to the extent specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the present Note, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom reserve their rights under the provisions of the Act of Algeciras of 1906 and the Franco-German Treaty of 1911, which are relevant to the matters referred to in this Note.

(5) Further, I have also the honour to inform your Excellency that, in the event of the importation into the United Kingdom of any class of articles which is exported from the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire being subject to quantitative regulation and the allocation of quotas, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will give benevolent consideration to requests for equitable treatment as regards the admission of articles of this class exported from the French Zone.

I avail, &c.
ERIC PHIPPS.

ANNEX No. 1.

(See § 3 (*a*) of Note No. 3.)

(1) The following categories of cotton tissues:

Numbers of Item in the Shereefian Customs Nomenclature.	
(*a*) 511	Grey (unbleached).
(*b*) 512 and 513	Scoured or bleached or made from bleached yarn.
(*c*) 514 and 515	Dyed or made from dyed yarn.
(*d*) 516	Printed.
(*e*) 517	Velvets and moleskins.
518	Brilliants and figured tissues, spongecloth, honeycomb, pheasant's eye and similar types, jacquard-woven or other.
519	Piqués, coverings and counterpanes of piqué and cotton repps.
520	Dimities, damasks and table linen.
521	Cotton counterpanes.
522	Plumetis and brocaded tissues not specified elsewhere.
523	Voiles and the like, grenadines, gauzes, muslins, nets including curtains, plain.
524	The same, figured, embroidered, metalled, beaded.
525	Oilcloth.
526	Unspecified tissues.
(*f*) 570 and 574	Clothing and clothing accessories, made-up.

Basic period in respect of categories (*a*) to (*d*) inclusive and (*f*), the years 1925–35, and in the case of category (*e*), the years 1933–35. The administration of the United Kingdom allocations under categories (*a*) to (*e*) inclusive shall be permitted by the Protectorate Government to be carried out by an organisation in the United Kingdom, to be designated by His Majesty's Government, under conditions similar to those applying to the importation of United Kingdom cotton goods into Metropolitan France, it being understood that this organisation will ensure an equitable distribution of the quotas among the different exporters in the United Kingdom and among the different importers in Morocco.

(2) 569 — Lingerie, sewn, other than natural silk.
Basic period 1925–35.

(3) Ex 529 — Tissues of pure or mixed wool, for clothing (other than velvets) except tissues with a value of 150 frs. or more per kilog. nett.
Basic period 1932–36.

Numbers of Item in the Shereefian Customs Nomenclature.		
(4) 302 305	Coal Patent fuel, briquettes	(except solid fuel intended for bunkering).

Basic period 1925–37.
The imports of coal and of patent fuel or briquettes are to be classified under the same quota heading.

(5) 304 — Coke.
Basic period 1925–37.

(6) 652 — Diesel, semi-diesel and similar engines.
Basic period 1933–36.
The global quota for the goods under this heading shall be based on weight.

ANNEX No. 2.

(See § 3 (*b*) of Note No. 3.)

Numbers in the Shereefian Customs Nomenclature.	
336–348 (inclusive)	Iron and steel.
457–9	Candles of all kinds and tapers.
499 & 499-I	Yarns of wool.
Ex 529	Tissues of wool or mixed wool for clothing (other than velvets) of a value of 150 frs. or more per kilog. nett.
549 & 550	Hosiery of pure or mixed wool; Stockings and socks; Other articles and tissues in the piece.
571 & 575	Clothing and clothing accessories, made up, of pure or mixed wool.
650 & 651	Internal combustion or explosion engines driven by gas, spirit, petrol, &c.
743	Cables of iron or steel wire, and barbed wire.
748	Tubes, pipes and fittings of wrought iron or steel.
750	Household wares of iron, steel or sheet.
869 & 870	Rubber wares: Covers and treads, inner tubes, pneumatic tyres and solid tyres for motor vehicles, motor cycles, cycle cars and the like.

ANNEX No. 3.

(See § 3 (*c*) of Note No. 3.)

1. The total of each of the classes of goods subjected to quantitative regulation to be admitted into the zone each year (global quota) shall be fixed annually.

2. The global quota shall (subject to paragraphs 3 and 4 below) be equal to the total imports in the last year for which statistics have been published.

3. If economic necessities so require, the global quotas may be made greater or less than the amounts so ascertained.

4. Nevertheless, in the case of the goods specified in the First and and Second Annexes, the global quotas shall not be made more than 10 per cent. greater or less than these amounts unless His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have been consulted and have agreed thereto.

5. In the event of a quota not being exhausted during the period for which it was fixed, the Government of the Protectorate will examine favourably requests made to it to carry forward the unused balance to the following year.

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6. If in the selected basic period the imports of articles under any given quota heading, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, amounted to less than 5 per cent. in value of the total imports into the French Zone of articles falling under that heading, imports of the articles in question produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom shall, on request made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, be permitted, outside the global quota if necessary, up to 5 per cent. of the global quota.

7. The management of the quotas shall be arranged by the Protectorate Government, in concert with the organisations designated for this purpose by the Government of each of the exporting countries.

8. The Protectorate authorities will give sympathetic consideration to demands put forward by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the transfer to organisations in the United Kingdom of the management of any quotas of interest to United Kingdom trade.

9. Moreover, in regard to the management of the quotas, the United Kingdom shall, if in any case a request to this effect is made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, receive, under the same conditions and reservations, the most favourable treatment accorded to any other foreign country whatever in respect of like goods.

No. 4.

M. Bonnet to Sir Eric Phipps.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, July* 18, 1938.

In a note of to-day's date, Your Excellency was so good as to inform me as follows :—

" His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, having been informed . . . . (as in Note No. 3) . . . ."

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's communication with the terms of which the French Government are in agreement.

Accept, &c.
GEORGES BONNET.

No. 5.

Sir Eric Phipps to M. Bonnet.

Sir, *Paris, July* 18, 1938.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, having been informed by the French Government that the provisions of Chapter V of the Act of Algeciras,(15) entitled " Regulations respecting the Customs of the Empire," are in their opinion out of keeping with modern conditions, and the French Government having communicated certain provisions which it is their intention to incorporate in the Customs legislation of the French Zone, I have the honour, by direction of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to inform your Excellency that, for their part, they are prepared to agree to the abrogation, as regards the French Zone, of the provisions of this Chapter provided that for the period of seven years from the date on which the proposed provisions referred to above take effect the following conditions are observed :—

(1) That the Regulations in force in the Zone shall, as regards the matters covered by the draft provisions communicated by the French Government and annexed to this Note, be in accordance with those provisions;

(2) that no modifications in the existing Customs regulations and no new Customs regulations in the French Zone shall take effect as regards importations effected by British subjects and protected persons, or importations of goods consigned

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from the United Kingdom or of United Kingdom origin, or consigned from or originating in any British colony, overseas territory, protectorate or territory under mandate administered by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, unless and until the same modifications or new regulations shall simultaneously have been applied in the French Zone to importations effected by nationals of all countries and to importations of goods consigned from, or originating in, any country other than territories forming part of the Shereefian Empire.

As regards the Spanish and Tangier Zones, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom declare that they will raise no objection to the application in those Zones of new Customs regulations on the same conditions *mutatis mutandis* as those specified above with regard to the French Zone.

Should the above proposals be accepted by the French Government, I have the honour to propose that your Excellency's reply to that effect shall, in conjunction with this letter, constitute an agreement between our respective Governments.

I avail, &c.
ERIC PHIPPS.

Annex to Note No. 5.

(Translation.)

(A) The value to be declared to the Customs is the wholesale cash value of the goods at the place where and the time when they are presented to the Customs, *i.e.*, the wholesale value of such goods or of like goods in the market of the place where importation has been effected, with the deduction of the customs and warehousing duties and of the various expenses borne subsequent to importation.

The value so defined corresponds in general to the normal wholesale export value in the country of loading, increased by the expenses necessary for importation up to the place of entry (transport, freight, export duties, insurance, commission, cost of packings not dutiable separately, lighterage, &c.), excluding customs and warehousing duties.

(B) Nevertheless, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 50 of the Convention of the 18th December, 1923, relating to Tangier, valuation lists covering the principal goods may be drawn up in the French zone, and the customs import duties shall be liquidated in accordance with these.

The basis to be adopted for the establishment of the said valuations shall be the value as defined above.

(C) These valuations are to be fixed by a Customs Values Commission, which may co-opt experts of its own choice.

Those drawn up in December are to be applicable from the 1st January to the 30th June inclusive of the following year; those drawn up in June, from the 1st July to the 31st December of the same year.

Nevertheless, if circumstances justify it, modifications may be made by the Commission during these periods of application at the request of the interested trade bodies.

(D) An importer who is in doubt as to the value to be declared in respect of any kind of goods whatsoever may, before drawing up his detailed declaration, lodge with the Customs an application for a previous assessment.

This application must be supported by the documents necessary for the determination of the value defined above.

The assessment decided on by the Administration may be rejected by the importer, who will draw up the final detailed declaration at his discretion.

(E) In the event of a dispute between the Customs and the declarer in regard to the value of goods, if the declarer refuses to accept the value fixed by the Administration, the dispute may be settled forthwith either by payment in kind or, where the article is indivisible, by pre-emption; in the latter case, the Customs shall acquire the article by paying immediately to the declarer the declared

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value increased by 5 per cent. Payment in kind or pre-emption may be applied, however, only with the consent of the two parties. If either objects, the dispute shall be referred to an Appeal Commission, either directly or, if the declarer so requests, after the intervention of the "experts légaux." Application for recourse to "expertise" must be forwarded within 48 hours of the notification of disagreement.

(F) The Appeal Commission is to be composed of—

The President of the Court having jurisdiction in the locality, or any other magistrate nominated by him, as President;

The head of the Department of Commerce and Industry or an official of that Department nominated by him; and

A member nominated by the importer.

This Commission may function with two members present.

The chief of the Customs Service shall have the right to speak in an advisory capacity and shall fulfil the functions of Secretary to the Appeal Commission.

(G) When "expertise légale" is invoked, this shall operate under the conditions provided for in the Vizirial Decree of the 10th January, 1920.

If the two experts are in agreement, the Appeal Commission will merely register their decision. Otherwise, it will arbitrate after having consulted, if it thinks fit, a third expert of its own choice.

Whether the matter has been referred to it directly or after consultation of experts, the Appeal Commission shall decide in the last resort, and its decisions, taken on a majority of votes, are final.

(H) If a declaration of value is found to be incorrect, either through the acceptance by the declarer of the assessment of the Administration, or by means of a decision of the Appeal Commission, with or without recourse to experts, the offence shall incur liability to a fine of five times the duty involved.

In the event of fraud by means of invoices or other documents found to be false, the goods may be confiscated in addition to the application of the fine specified above.

(I) In respect of the declaration of goods not included in the valuation lists, the Customs shall have the right to require the production of invoices certified by the authorities of the place of forwarding (Customs, Chamber of Commerce, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, or other similar organizations designated by the country of exportation and accepted by the Government of the Protectorate). Consular legalization shall not be required for invoices certified by such authorities.

No. 6.

M. Bonnet to Sir Eric Phipps.

(Translation.)

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Paris, July* 18, 1938.

In a note of to-day's date, Your Excellency was good enough to inform me as follows:—

(As in Note No. 5.)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, with the terms of which the French Government are in agreement.

At the same time, I consider it necessary to remind Your Excellency that the French Government are of opinion that the provisions of chapter V of the Act of Algeciras have already lost their obligatory character by virtue of subsequent treaties.

Accept, &c.

GEORGES BONNET.

CONFIDENTIAL MINUTE, initialled at Paris, February 8, 1938, *on behalf of the United Kingdom and French Delegations, relating to the Commercial Treaty between the United Kingdom and France regulating Commercial Relations between the United Kingdom and the French Zone of Morocco.*—(*Signed at Paris, July* 18, 1938.)

THE two delegations desire to record in a confidential minute certain points with regard to quantitative regulation of imports, the raising of internal duties, customs duties and the règlement douanier, on which agreement was reached in the course of the negotiations for the conclusion of the commercial treaty regulating commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the French zone of the Shereefian Empire, but which are not included in the texts of the treaty or of the notes exchanged with regard to these matters. These points are as follows:—

(1) The provisions of paragraph 3 (*b*) of notes Nos. 3 and 4 and of the third annex thereto shall apply to the classes of goods enumerated below by reference to the numbers in the Shereefian customs nomenclature as well as to the classes of goods enumerated in the second annex to these notes:—

Machinery and apparatus (649, 657, 658, 664, 665, 672, 678, 680, 691, 703, 711, 713, 714, 716).
Agricultural machinery, traction engines, road rollers and portable steam engines (656, 667, 668, 669, 669 (i)).
Manufactures of metal (743, 748, 750, 750 (i), 750 (ii), 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 760, 764, 770, 771, 774, 775 (i), 776).
Coal tar (307).
Lubricating oils (315).
Whisky (260).
Gin (261).
Cider (ex 255).
Bon-bons (confectionery), sweetened biscuits, jams, jellies and marmalades (117, 119, 120, 121).
Bitumen and asphalt (308, 308 (i)).
Potatoes (74, 74 (i)).
Cycles and motor cycles, including parts and accessories (842, 843, 844, 845).
Articles of silver or electro-plate (ex 640).
Linoleum (509).
Tea (138).
Asbestos wares (874).
Sulphate of copper (385).
Alum (392).
Dye-stuffs (425–427, inclusive).

(2) The French Government undertake to inform His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of their intentions with regard to the fixing of customs duties and the increase of existing internal duties on, and the application of quantitative regulation to, motor vehicles before taking action and to consider as sympathetically as possible any suggestions made by His Majesty's Government. It is understood that paragraph 6 of the third annex to note No. 3 shall apply to any quantitative regulation of motor vehicles.

(3) The value, 150 fr. in item No. 3 of the first annex to notes Nos. 3 and 4 was chosen as the equivalent of £1 sterling, and the principle set out in paragraph 5 of article 3 of the treaty applies to this value expressed in the local currency.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 of the third annex to notes Nos. 3 and 4 the global quota for Diesel, semi-Diesel and similar engines (item No. 6 of the first annex) may be made more than 10 per cent. greater than the total importations during the last year for which statistics have been published, without any consultation with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

(5) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom undertake to give especially sympathetic consideration to requests by the French Government, under paragraph 4 of the third annex to notes Nos. 3 and 4, for increases in any global

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quota, based on the exhaustion of the maximum global quota permitted under that paragraph before the end of the year in question.

(6) With reference to the provisions at the end of item No. 1 of the first annex to notes Nos. 3 and 4, which read " it being understood that this organisation will ensure an equitable distribution of the quotas among the different exporters in the United Kingdom and among the different importers in Morocco " the United Kingdom delegation gave the following explanation as to the manner in which this provision will be applied in practice :—

> In the event of a complaint being received from an importer in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire that he is not receiving an equitable share, His Majesty's Government will invite the organisation administering the United Kingdom allocations to investigate the matter. The organisation would, if circumstances so justify, modify the allocation of licences to any United Kingdom firm whose day-to-day conduct of its business prejudiced the interests of an importer or of importers in the French Zone. It is recognised, however, that no such action would be justified where the creditworthiness of the importer in question is in doubt or where the offers made have not been genuinely competitive.

(7) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the third annex to notes Nos. 3 and 4 refer to the quantity of the imports to be admitted. The quotas for each country to be allocated by quantity in accordance with paragraph 2 of notes Nos. 3 and 4 shall be calculated with reference to the value of the imports during the basic period.

(8) With reference to notes Nos. 1 and 2 relating to the raising of internal duties in the French Zone, the United Kingdom delegation expressed its desire to receive certain additional assurances in order to safeguard the benefits resulting from the undertakings given by the French Government with regard to the consolidation of customs duties in the French Zone (and the Tangier Zone as the case may be) from being prejudiced by the raising of the rates of internal duties and taxes applying to goods which Morocco does not produce and for which it must depend substantially on importations from abroad.

The French delegation, while declaring its readiness to give these assurances, pointed out that the Protectorate Government was obliged to retain for itself sufficient liberty of action to render possible the balancing of the budgets of the Shereefian State and of the Municipalities in the zone.

With due regard to the two principles set out above, it was agreed that notes Nos. 1 and 2 aforesaid should be regarded as applying to the classes of goods enumerated in the list annexed to this paragraph, produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or in the other British territories to which the treaty shall have been extended; and that the internal duties and taxes referred to in article 11 of the treaty should not be raised on these classes of goods unless a confidential exchange of views had taken place between the Residency-General and the British Consulate-General at Rabat.

It was further agreed that *cider* shall be taxed in the same way, on the same basis and at the same rates, as wines; that *whisky* and *gin* shall be taxed in the same way, on the same basis and at the same rates as spirits obtained from wine; and that *bon-bons* (confectionery) shall be taxed in the same way, on the same basis and at the same rates as sugar.

In the case of specific duties expressed in a monetary unit the above provisions do not preclude revisions of tariffs on account of substantial variations of the value of that monetary unit subsequent to the 1st September, 1936, provided that no increase in the rates in force at that date shall be greater than is required to compensate for the decrease in the value of the monetary unit.

The total internal duties on *tea* shall not be raised above 360 fr. per 100 kilog. net without previous agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom unless a revision of the rates is justified by a substantial variation in the value of the monetary unit, which take place after the date of the signature of the treaty, and in this case the increase of the rates over 360 fr. per 100 kilog. shall not be greater than is necessary to compensate for the decrease in the value of the monetary unit.

It is understood that the existing or future internal duties on tea will not be raised in isolation, but as part of a measure affecting a number of products.

LIST.

(*Annexed to Paragraph* (8).)

Number in the Shereefian Customs nomenclature.	
117	Bon-bons (confectionery).
131	Pepper, including curry powder.
138	Tea.
ex 255	Cider.
260	Whisky.
261	Gin.
302, 304, 305, 306	Coal, coke briquettes and other patent fuel, ashes and cinders.
307	Mineral tar derived from the distillation of coal.
447	Mustard, prepared.
499, 499 (i)	Yarns of wool.
509	Linoleum.
511–526	Cotton tissues of all kinds.
529	Tissues of pure or mixed wool for clothing other than velvets.
ex 640	Silvered and electro-plated wares.
750	Household articles of iron, steel or sheet.
770, 771	Wares of tin or tin alloys (except bottle capsules).
908	Games, toys and sports gear of rubber.

(9) It is agreed, with reference to paragraphs (*e*) and (*g*) of the annex to note No. 5 relating to Customs Regulations in the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire, that sympathetic consideration will be extended by the competent authorities of the zone to any suggestions put forward by His Majesty's consul-general in Rabat to the chief of the Commercial Service of the Shereefian Government for the inclusion of names of British experts in the list of experts nominated periodically in accordance with the provisons of the Vizirial Decree of the 10th January, 1920.

(10) It is agreed, with reference to schedule C to the treaty, that *chamærops humilis* is included in schedule C on the condition that the investigations now being made by the technical experts of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom confirm that this product is capable of being distinguished by the customs from other similar products. Further, the benefit of free entry as regards this product, whether prepared or not, is given on the understanding that it will be subject to sterilisation in the French Zone before export.

(11) It was further agreed that, if the French Government submitted an article or articles of native artisan Moroccan production on which His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom could agree to grant a consolidated duty, the French Government would agree to add to schedule A to the treaty anthracite with an *ad valorem* rate of 12½ per cent. or the equivalent specific duty.

*(12) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 3 by which the duties specified in schedule A relate exclusively to goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom, it is agreed that tea of any origin and from whatever place arriving, shall not be subject on importation into the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire to customs duties higher than the rate of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* specified in the said schedule. It is agreed further that the provisions of paragraph 8 of the present confidential minute, so far as they relate to tea, shall apply to tea of any origin from whatever place arriving.

Addition to the Confidential Minute.

(1) The questions dealt with in paragraphs (10) and (11) of the confidential minute will be settled by means of direct correspondence between the heads of the two delegations.

* New paragraph agreed upon in letters exchanged between Mr. Beckett and M. Coursier, April 8-22, 1938—see W 4693/68/28 and W 5419/68/28.

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(2) In conformity with the provisions of the note preceding schedules A and B the United Kingdom delegation will submit shortly to the French delegation proposals relating to the conversion of the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* fixed for paraffin wax in schedule B into a specific rate of duty.

Further, the two delegations wished to place on record the following :—

(1) The French delegation stated that in the view of the French Government the provisions of notes Nos. 3 and 4 and their annexes should also apply to the Tangier Zone in the event of quantitative regulation of imports being introduced into that zone.

The United Kingdom delegation, having no instructions on this matter, reserved the opinion of their Government with regard to it.

(2) The French delegation recalled the proposals which they had presented in the course of the first part of the negotiations with regard to preference in customs matters in Morocco in favour of France.

The United Kingdom delegation declared that in view of the political and economic character of the question His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom considered that it could not be examined in these negotiations and reserved entirely its opinion with regard to it.

The French delegation took note of this declaration and referred it to their Government.

[W 341/341/28]

No. 2.

Consul-General Hurst to Mr. Eden.—(*Received January* 10, 1938.)

(No. 210 E.)

Sir, *Rabat, December* 31, 1937.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 149 E. of the 30th December, 1936, I have the honour to report that the annual budget session of the Conseil du Gouvernement opened on the 21st instant with a speech by the Resident-General, who put on for his survey of a varicoloured prospect his rosiest of glasses.

2. General Noguès first touched on the preliminary work carried out by various commissions since June last on fiscal reform, methods of land registry and municipal reorganisation. He said that his speech would deal not only with the prospects for 1938, but with the wider theme of the whole economic and social future of Morocco.

3. The 1938 budget showed receipts and expenditure estimated approximately to balance at a figure of 1,067 million francs, as against 902 million in 1937. On account of various subsidies, the 1937 budget had really been one of 973 million, so that the increase represented 94 million francs only, a reasonable figure in the circumstances to be described. The outstanding features of the 1938 budget would be seen to be the appreciation of the need for prudence, and the avoidance of new taxation. The Moroccan economy had weathered the general crisis in a remarkable manner, but it was still left somewhat breathless. Once again the French Government had waived the payment of the Protectorate's military contribution of 35 million francs, and had made an advance of 36 million towards the service of railway loans. The remaining increase would be covered by the revenues from the higher value both of local production and of imported goods. Conservative estimates had been made of receipts, particularly of the important tertib (agricultural tax).

4. The increase in general expenditure, amounting to 165 million, was due to various causes, but especially to the continued extension of social and economic services among the native population, and to higher salaries granted to the personnel of the Administration to compensate for the fall in the franc and the higher cost of living. Devaluation had also caused a rise of 21 million in respect of the service of public debt. The extraordinary expenditure under the heading of famine relief in the south of Morocco would be almost covered by the credits granted by the French Government, amounting to some 120 million. A gloomier feature was still the weight of the Protectorate's public debt, the service of which absorbed 30 per cent. of the budgetary income. The expenses of administration also continued to be oppressive, but General Noguès roundly declared that he

could not see how they could be compressed. To retrench would be a backward step in the beneficial work carried out by the protecting Power, when the need for extension of public services, social assistance and education was still keenly felt. The benefits would be seen shortly, when a larger share in the administration would be reserved for Moroccan subjects. The real solution of the financial problems of to-day lay in the continued development of the country's production—agricultural, mining, industrial and artisan.

5. The Resident-General expressed his optimism in view of the manner in which Moroccan finance and economy had stood the strain of the past year, in spite of lessened production at home, smaller markets abroad, and increased prices all round. No exports of wheat or barley had been possible at all, but exports of cork, vegetable fibre, early vegetables, wool, fish, coal and mineral ores had shown encouraging increases. In spite of hardship, Morocco had been able to import 1,200 million francs' worth of goods in 1937, as against 836 million in 1936, and the Protectorate Government could claim a large share of the credit in this respect.

6. As a result of the official measures taken, the agricultural area sown this winter was 30 per cent. greater than last year. Seed had been lent and loans made to farmers on a scale half as large again as before. Striking increases were noticeable in the number of cattle, the growth of fruit farming and of market gardening. The aid given to agriculture amounted in all to about 100 million, and hopes now centred on a good harvest and a largely increased purchasing power among the native population. In the mining sphere, phosphates were steadily recovering ground, and the production and export of coal, iron and other mineral ores were benefiting largely by increased prices. Progress was being made in Moroccan industries, particularly in the canning of fish and vegetables and the production of vegetable fibre for export. An index to this gain in prosperity was to be seen in an increase of 115 million kilowatts of electrical energy used, as compared with the previous year.

7. Constant preoccupation was being shown by the Protectorate with the problem of finding new and better foreign markets, other than in France. The semi-official O.C.E. had worked strenuously to obtain a proper footing in the United Kingdom's markets, and new outlets were being explored in Central Europe.

8. Turning to more general problems, the Resident-General stated that the Protectorate's aim was the material and moral evolution of the whole population by the rational utilisation of all the country's resources. Particular attention was being given to irrigation works, both on a large and a small scale. Projects were on hand for settling native farmers in four new irrigated areas, and for spreading agricultural training among them. In the eastern areas and in the Souss, extension of minor irrigation works was planned. Meanwhile, an enormous amount of help had been given to the famine-stricken districts of the south, where over 46 million had already been spent in relief, and to the native unemployed in all parts of the country. The extension of medical assistance and methods of hygiene was still going on, especially in the towns, and was reflected in the growing number of hospitals, dispensaries and infirmaries. Education among the native population was continually expanding, both with new schools and new classes in existing schools. Greater collaboration between native and French officials and administrators was being sought, the native judiciary was being reorganised, and steps were being taken to decentralise the whole Protectorate administration in favour of regional officials.

9. General Noguès then referred to 1937 as the year which had seen the abolition of Capitulations, and the preliminary negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United Kingdom. The principle of economic equality was to be completed by the principle of reciprocity, which would further the distribution of Moroccan products and bring general prosperity to the country. Mention was made in conclusion of the recent disturbances, which had been met with patience but with firmness. Future policy would be one of collaboration in a state of calm which would be strictly maintained.

10. The Conseil du Gouvernement then debated for three days on the reports presented by the various official departments. There were the usual appeals made for more sympathetic treatment of Moroccan exports by the Metropolis, and the usual complaints of the jealous and unhelpful attitude shown by Algeria towards Moroccan commerce. Apart from this, criticisms of the different reports

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bore chiefly a regional or almost parochial character. One outstanding feature, however, was a glowing account given by the representative of the Public Works Department on future prospects, agricultural and mineral, in the long-neglected Souss district in the south of Morocco.

11. I am sending a copy of this despatch to the Department of Overseas Trade, His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris, and His Majesty's consul-general in Tangier.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

[W 569/36/28] No. 3.

Consul Monck-Mason to Mr. Keeling (Tangier).—(Enclosure in Tangier Despatch No. 10 of January 10; Received in Foreign Office, January 14.)

(No. 3.)

Sir, *Tetuan, January 7, 1938.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in translation, a condensed statement of the political and economic programme of the Moorish Nationalist party, agreed upon in General Assembly. Some of the clauses have already been carried into practice.

2. The two most interesting points concern the attitude of the Moroccan Nationalists towards France and Spain. As regards the former, the movement is wise in deciding to keep its powder dry while undermining French influence in every way possible. Recent troubles in the French Zone of Morocco seem to be far more closely connected with Nationalist propaganda from the Spanish Zone than is generally thought.

3. Spain has never been, and probably will never be, a colonising Power in Morocco and little Spanish capital has been invested in the Spanish Zone. Spanish administration is tolerated and recognised, on the whole, as a good thing, to be utilised by the movement.

4. The draft charter is an illuminating document. While predominantly a Moslem ideal, it owes some of its inspiration to Spanish totalitarian sources.

5. The paramount rôle of the Khalifian administration is insisted upon throughout and never lost sight of. Something like sovereign rights are to be accorded to the representative of the Sultan of Morocco in th zone, who is to have his own Council of Ministers (with real duties to perform, and that without intervention from outside, though a certain amount of guidance and friendly criticism would be admitted.

6. The official language, universally used wherever it needs to be understood by Moors, is to be Arabic (the use of the Berber dialect is tacitly discouraged for obvious reasons); Moors are to be placed as far as possible on an equality with Spaniards, and with this end in view ignorant Moors are to be taught their letters and the standard of general education raised. In many respects the Moor under the new dispensation would be better off than the Spaniard, for Moorish justice would be more fairly administered, while the moral standards of Moslem men and women are to be on a much higher level than those of their protectors.

7. It is noteworthy that the concrete suggestions for the reform of Moorish justice should come from inside, and not from the civilising Spanish influence. Some of the dispositions of the charter, such as those relating to the claims of agriculture, breathe the primitive spirit of Islam.

8. The defects of Moorish justice are recognised, and this part of the charter is perhaps the best and may, if ever brought into practice, prove the most far-reaching in its beneficial results.

9. It may be taken for granted that the Moroccan Nationalists are likely to press for reforms on the lines of the charter in the French Zone as well as in the Spanish, as it cannot be gainsaid that a great number of the reforms suggested and demanded could be undertaken without loss of prestige by the protecting Power.

10. I am enclosing an extra copy of this despatch for His Majesty's consul-general at Rabat.

I have, &c.
A. MONCK-MASON.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Basic Policy of the Moroccan Unity Movement.

Résumé.

Our Attitude towards Islam.

THE movement is Islamic in spirit as in action, and considers the true Mahometan religion the official faith of Moslems now and in the future. It will protect, encourage and revive Islam and allow no other religion to take its place. Its ideal is to seal the Moroccan Government and the Moroccan land with the seal of a flourishing and tolerant Islam.

Our Attitude towards Pan-Islamism.

Moroccan Unity views Pan-Islamism as a movement of affection and fraternity between Islamic communities and nations, and not as a political movement of a military character. Moroccan Unity will, however, show solidarity with other Islamic organisations when Islam is attacked or in danger.

Our Attitude towards Arabism.

Moroccan Unity considers Arabic as the sole official Moroccan language, that tongue having been for thirteen and a half centuries the language of religion, administration, education and literature. The Berber dialect is of secondary importance and attempts to Berberise Moroccans will be resisted; efforts will be made to make Arabic the language of unity in Morocco, as Spanish has united Spain and French France.

Our Attitude towards Pan-Arabism.

Moroccan Unity sees in Pan-Arabism a spiritual and sentimental movement among Arabic-speaking peoples in Asia and Africa. Should the Arab culture or race be exposed to manifest danger in any part of the world, Moroccan Unity will support Arab organisations.

Our Attitude towards the Alaouite Throne.

The basic principle of Moroccan Unity is "Morocco for the Moroccans" The Shereefian Alaouite family only is recognised as having the right to rule over Morocco. Moroccan Unity declares its loyalty to the reigning dynasty and obedience to its chiefs: "the people for the throne and the throne for the people."

Our Attitude towards the Moroccan People.

Moroccan Unity wishes to make the people of Morocco fully conscious of itself, to educate it, open its eyes to its defects in order that these may be cured, and to its gifts in order to use the same—to free it definitely from slavery, from ignorance, from misery and from foreign imperialism. The way to be followed in the execution of this plan will be argument, persuasion and preaching, without oppression or threats. The principle of Moroccan Unity is to bring about a real balance between social classes in general and countrymen and townsmen in particular.

Our Attitude towards France.

Moroccan Unity considers French intervention in Morocco as provisional and based in particular upon the Treaty of Fez between the late Muley Abd-el-Hafid and the Government of the French Republic on the 30th March, 1912. French intervention has no justification in international law, unless it be that of rendering assistance to the Makhzen and of introducing necessary reforms. That mission terminated, the French Protectorate is to be abolished and the State of Morocco will recover its complete independence.

Since the officials charged by the French Government to execute the Treaty of Fez have deformed its sense and misinterpreted it, with the result that from the declaration of the protectorate until now it has been followed by a policy of conquest, occupation, imperialism and assimilation, Moroccan Unity will direct

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all its efforts to resist this policy, which is contrary to the treaties and subversive of the most fundamental principles of international law. The movement will consecrate much of its activity towards opposing these French activities in Morocco.

At the same time, Moroccan Unity will lose no opportunity of convincing the representatives of France in Morocco of the necessity of carrying out the policy of a real protectorate and bringing about promised reforms as soon as possible, so that the people of Morocco may be made fit to enjoy their liberty and prepared to receive independence as a Moroccan State at an early date.

Our Attitude towards Spain.

Moroccan Unity views Spain in two different lights, since Spain has in Morocco a colonial and a protectorate zone. Spain's colonial possessions on the coast of Morocco (Ceuta and Melilla) (no mention is made of Ifni.—A. M.-M.), guaranteed by treaties between the Spanish and Moroccan Governments, is considered now by Moroccan Unity as it was considered in the time of national independence before the declaration of the protectorate, and Moroccan Unity accepts the principle of *status quo*.

As regards the Protectorate Zone (Spanish Morocco is, of course, meant.—A. M.-M.), in which Spain has merely influence, Moroccan Unity holds it to be an indivisible part of Moroccan national territory and sees in the Spanish influence a provisional foreign intervention; this view it bases particularly upon paragraph 3 of article 1 of the Treaty of Fez of the 30th March, 1912, and the Franco-Spanish Treaty of the 27th November, 1912, which is a corollary of the former treaty. The mission of Spain in this zone is defined in the former treaty, to ensure order and give her assistance to the Moroccan Government in introducing necessary reform, of an administrative, economic, juridical and military order, and in controlling the actions of the Moroccan authorities; the right of administering the zone directly is reserved to the Khalifa of His Majesty the Sultan.

This mission is in its nature a provisional one which will disappear when its causes disappear.

Fortunately, the Spanish Government has maintained the principle of the protectorate in many of its acts and had not followed in this zone the policy of conquest, imperialism and assimilation pursued by France in the neighbouring zone of influence. The Spanish Government has, on the contrary, on more than one occasion shown itself disposed to listen to the voices of the Moroccans and to satisfy their desires and aspirations.

Moroccan Unity asks, then, from Spain an attitude of comprehension, collaboration and sound criticism and will work for relations of solid friendship between the two peoples, based on the claims of Moroccan Unity, accepted unanimously in its historic meeting held at Tetuan on the 11th November, 1937 (7 Shawall, 1356).

As soon as France, too, grants the just claims of the Moroccan people and begins to apply the policy of a true protectorate; as soon as the Moroccan Government and people are prepared to live a free and independent life; as soon as the motives for French intervention in Morocco and the national will decree the abrogation of the Treaty of Fez, then will the Franco-Spanish Treaty of Madrid be repealed automatically.

[W 1200/103/28] No. 4.

Mr. Keeling to Mr. Eden.—(*Received January* 28.)

(No. 21.)

Sir, *Tangier, January* 20, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to refer to my despatches Nos. 282 of the 5th December, 1937, and 20 of to-day's date, in the latter of which I transmit copy of the Tangier budget for 1938, which, after being voted by the Assembly, was passed by the Committee of Control at their final meeting last year, at the end of last month.

2. The budget is balanced without the usual French and Spanish subsidies, but with the inclusion of the French contribution to the Dutch Port Loan

amounting to 1,315,545 fr. A short time previously the Resident-General at Rabat addressed to my French colleague a letter, copy of which is enclosed, enumerating the various payments which the Protectorate Government were ready to make to Tangier, but with the proviso at the end that these were dependent on the introduction of the taxes recommended by the Experts' Commission. The Assembly, in passing the budget, made no reference to the question of taxation, apparently hoping against hope that General Nogues would not really insist on this, and that it might still be possible to stave off the evil day of taxation. When the budget came before the Committee of Control, however, the French Minister made it quite clear that the grant of 1,315,545 fr. was dependent on at least an undertaking on the part of Tangier to introduce taxation, though he did not insist on the experts' taxes as a whole, and, rather than return the budget and go back to last year's unsatisfactory system of "douzièmes provisoires," even the Portuguese representative, who was inclined to make difficulties on the ground that it was not yet really balanced, the French payment being still a promise which was as yet unimplemented, withdrew his objections, and the Committee of Control unanimously approved the budget, but on the condition that an extraordinary budget was prepared without delay and that any new public works must be defrayed by taxation. The fears I expressed in the first of my despatches above referred to, that my Italian colleague might make difficulties, proved fortunately unfounded. It must have been, however, a momentary outburst on his part, for at our meeting he made no difficulties whatsoever and was in complete agreement with the rest of us.

3. I enclose herewith copy of a memorandum by Colonel Ellis, giving his views regarding the proposed taxation.(1) He makes a point that the experts' report must be considered as a whole, and, if the taxes are to be applied, the Protectorate Government must implement all their obligations and not only a part of them as proposed in General Nogues's letter. This is probably the line which will be taken by the Legislative Assembly when the extraordinary budget comes before them.

4. The decision of the Committee of Control was naturally received without enthusiasm by the population of Tangier, whose aversion to any form of taxation is well known. As soon as it became evident that there was a real danger of taxes being imposed, I also received a number of protests from various British bodies, including the chamber of commerce, copy of whose letter is enclosed herewith.(1) The agitation, however, has not been pressed, and for the moment at least seems to have died down.

I have, &c.
EDWARD KEELING.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Le Général Nogues, Résident général de France au Maroc, à M. le Ministre plénipotentiaire chargé du Consulat général de France à Tanger.

Participation du Protectorat aux Dépenses administratives de Tanger.

A LA suite des entretiens qui ont eu lieu à Tanger, les 24, 25 et 26 novembre dernier, entre M. Viret, représentant le Protectorat, vous-même et les autorités administratives tangéroises, j'ai l'honneur de vous exposer ci-après les propositions que je formule en vue d'un règlement définitif des questions financières en suspens entre le Gouvernement chérifien et la zone de Tanger :

1. *Participation du Protectorat au Service de l'Emprunt du Port, dit Emprunt hollandais.*

Le Protectorat, reconnaissant que cet emprunt, émis en florins des Pays-Bas, au taux de 7 pour cent amortissable en vingt-cinq ans, constitue pour le budget de Tanger une lourde charge, se déclare prêt, jusqu'au jour où la conversion dudit emprunt pourra être réalisée, à prendre à sa charge, en sa qualité de garant des emprunts du Port, la différence entre les annuités de l'emprunt telles qu'elles sont

(1) Not printed.

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actuellement fixées, c'est-à-dire au taux de 7 pour cent, avec amortissement en vingt-cinq ans, et telles qu'il serait désirable de les réduire, soit à 5 pour cent avec amortissement en quarante ans.

Au cours de 16·50 fr. pour 1 fl. Pays-Bas cette participation pour 1938 serait la suivante :

	Francs.
(*a*) Pour le premier semestre 1938, différence entre 1/2 annuités simples aux taux respectifs de 7 et 5 pour cent soit : $\frac{55{,}275{,}000 \times 2 \text{ pour cent}}{2}$	552,750
(*b*) Pour le deuxième semestre, différence entre, d'une part, la 1/2 annuité complète calculée au taux de 7 pour cent en vingt-cinq ans, et la 1/2 annuité complète calculée au taux de 5 pour cent en quarante ans ...	762,795
Au total	1,315,545

Il serait convenu que l'aide du Gouvernement chérifien ne devrait être maintenue qu'autant que la conversion envisagée ne pourrait être réalisable. Il appartiendrait au Gouvernement chérifien, à défaut d'une initiative de la Société du Port, en accord avec la zone de Tanger, de prendre toute mesure utile pour faciliter cette conversion.

2. *Part de Tanger dans la liquidation des anciens biens de la Régie des Tabacs.*

La part de la zone devrait être proportionnelle à sa consommation en tabacs, de 1911 à fin 1933, par rapport à la consommation totale de l'Empire chérifien. Dans cette hypothèse, Tanger ne recevrait, en dehors de l'ancien immeuble de la Direction de la Régie, actuellement occupé par l'Administration internationale, qu'une part réduite sur le fonds de réserve.

En vue de tenir compte à la zone de Tanger du préjudice indéniable qu'elle a subi du fait du transfert de la manufacture des tabacs de Tanger à Casablanca, le Gouvernement chérifien serait disposé à consentir à cette zone sur ce point les avantages suivants :

(*a*) Le calcul du pourcentage à appliquer à Tanger serait effectué suivant, d'une part, *le poids*, d'autre part, *la valeur* des ventes, et le pourcentage le plus avantageux serait seul considéré pour déterminer sa quote-part;

(*b*) En plus de l'immeuble de l'ancienne Direction de la Régie, la zone de Tanger recevrait sa part intégrale du fonds de réserve, calculée suivant ce pourcentage.

Dans telles conditions, et conformément aux états ci-joints que je certifie conformes aux écritures de la Régie des Tabacs, le pourcentage de Tanger serait, d'après le produit des ventes (valeur) de 3·75 pour cent et d'après les quantités de tabacs vendues (poids), de 3·77 pour cent.

C'est ce pourcentage de 3·77 pour cent qui serait retenu.

Suivant la valeur initiale des immeubles, déduction faite des amortissements restant à opérer, soit sur 3,914,631·76 fr., la part immeubles de Tanger ressort à :

$$\frac{3{,}914{,}631{\cdot}75 \times 3{\cdot}77}{100} = 147{,}581{\cdot}64 \text{ fr.}$$

alors que la valeur de l'immeuble Direction, déduction faite également des amortissements restant à opérer, se monte à 275,326·08 fr. Cette valeur est donc supérieure à la part de Tanger d'une somme de 127,744·44 fr. que le Gouvernement chérifien abandonnerait en faveur de cette zone.

Celle-ci recevrait, en outre, et immédiatement, sa part intégrale de fonds de réserve, soit :

$$\frac{19{,}302{,}212{\cdot}56 \times 3{\cdot}77}{100} = 727{,}693{\cdot}39 \text{ fr.}$$

Pour le matériel, il serait remis à Tanger dès qu'il aurait pu être liquidé, sa part de 3·77 pour cent, sous déduction de sa part d'amortissement et de sa part des frais de gestion.

3. *Part de Tanger sur la circulation des billets.*

Le forfait de 70,000 fr. fixé en faveur de Tanger en 1928, et dont le versement avait été suspendu depuis 1936 en raison des réclamations formulées par l'Administration tangéroise, qui exigeait un décompte à l'appui du versement, serait repris sous la forme forfaitaire, avec règlement de l'annuité passée.

Je tiens à préciser sur ce point que le forfait de 70,000 fr. avait été calculé comme suit :

La circulation totale des billets se montait, à l'époque, à 635,614,000 fr.; elle oscillait à Tanger entre 3 et 6 millions. C'est ce dernier chiffre—le plus avantageux pour Tanger—qui a été retenu, correspondant à peu près au centième de la circulation totale. La redevance versée par la Banque d'État du Maroc s'élèverait alors à environ 7 millions. Il fut décidé d'accorder à Tanger 1 pour cent sur 7 millions, soit 70,000 fr.

Pour 1936, la redevance de la Banque d'État s'est élevée à 1,418,105.80 fr. A fin octobre 1937, elle était de 1,282,215.19 fr., ce qui permet de la fixer pour l'année entière à environ 1,500,000. Suivant un décompte rigoureux, Tanger devrait donc recevoir :

Pour 1936 : 1 pour cent sur 1,418,105·80 soit 14,181·05 fr.
Pour 1937 : 1 pour cent sur 1,500,000 soit 15,000 fr.

Au surplus, la redevance versée par la Banque d'État (exempte par l'Acte d'Algésiras de tout versement de l'espèce) au Protectorat résulte d'un contrat passé entre cet établissement et le Protectorat seul, et a pour contre-partie certains avantages et notamment l'élimination de toute monnaie autre que la monnaie marocaine, condition non remplie à Tanger.

La zone de Tanger n'a donc pas un droit sur cette redevance. Le Protectorat a consenti à lui en verser une part sous forme d'une somme forfaitaire, par esprit de bienveillance. Et Tanger ne pourrait d'ailleurs que perdre à recevoir une part mathématique, qui serait bien inférieure à sa part forfaitaire.

Il devrait donc être bien entendu sur ce point que la zone de Tanger renoncerait à toute réclamation envers le Protectorat, ce qui semble d'ailleurs être dans son intention puisque le crédit de 25,000 fr. destiné à poursuivre par voie judiciaire la reconnaissance de sa " juste part " ne figure plus à son budget.

4. *Part de Tanger sur les bénéfices résultant de la frappe des monnaies d'argent.*

La circulation, à Tanger, des pièces d'argent marocaines rend équitable la participation de cette zone aux bénéfices de frappe.

Le montant de sa participation serait proportionnel à celui de sa circulation.

Suivant les indications les plus récentes fournies par la Banque d'État du Maroc, la circulation de la monnaie d'argent à Tanger s'élève à 900,000 fr. pour une circulation de 96,500,000 fr. en zone française, soit un pourcentage de 1 pour cent environ.

Le montant des bénéfices nets perçus par le Protectorat étant de 67,366,015·26 fr., il serait alloué à Tanger une somme de 1 pour cent, soit : 673,660·15 fr.

5. *Part de Tanger dans les bénéfices réalisés à la suite des réévaluations de l'encaisse-or de la Banque d'État du Maroc.*

Il apparaît également équitable de verser à la zone de Tanger une part sur les bénéfices réalisés à la suite des deux réévaluations de l'encaisse-or de la Banque d'État du Maroc. Cette part serait basée sur le montant de la circulation des billets dans cette zone, soit 1 pour cent.

Les bénéfices de réévaluation s'établissent comme suit :

	Francs.
Première dévaluation...	41,503,092·31
Deuxième dévaluation	37,523,009·95
	79,026,102·26

La zone de Tanger percevrait 1 pour cent de cette somme, soit :

790,261·02 fr.

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Au total, la zone de Tanger, outre la participation du Protectorat au service de l'emprunt hollandais du Port, recevrait du Protectorat :

Sur le fonds de réserve des tabacs	727,693·39
Sur la circulation des billets	140,000·00
Sur les bénéfices de frappe	673,660·50
Sur les bénéfices de réévaluation	790,261·02
Soit au total	2,331,614·56

Je vous serais très obligé de communiquer dès que possible ces propositions aux autorités tangéroises en spécifiant qu'en contre-partie de ses offres le Protectorat demande que cette liquidation des questions financières actuellement en suspens soit considérée comme définitive par la zone de Tanger et ne donne lieu ultérieurement à aucune réclamation.

En outre, il devrait être convenu que les nouveaux impôts prévus au plan des experts seront introduits dans le budget de 1938.

Si ces propositions sont adoptées dans leur ensemble, le budget de la zone de Tanger disposera d'un large excédent qui lui permettra non seulement la continuation des travaux en cours, mais encore l'exécution de dépenses extraordinaires d'extension.

Je ferai le nécessaire en vue du versement des sommes susvisées dès que j'aurai eu confirmation de l'accord de la zone sur ces propositions.

NOGUES.

[W 2055/103/28] No. 5.

Foreign Office to Acting Consul-General Hoyland.

(No. 40.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, February 15, 1938.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to acknowledge the receipt of Tangier despatches No. 282 and No. 21 of the 5th December and the 20th January, respectively, regarding Tangier's finances, which have been read with interest, and to offer the following observations thereon.

2. As you already appreciate, His Majesty's Government regard the recommendations in the report of the Experts' Committee as affording a reasonable compromise solution of a difficult and contentious problem and, so far as new sources of revenue are concerned, as apportioning the burden in a fair manner as between Tangier and the neighbouring zones. The fact that so long as the Spanish civil war goes on the Tangier tourist traffic and its trade with the Spanish Zone will no doubt continue to suffer and that contributions from the Spanish Government can hardly be expected in present circumstances appears to emphasise the desirability of taking early measures to implement as far as possible the Experts' Committee's recommendations and to obtain the Assembly's approval to the new taxes as suggested by the Director of Finance.

3. According to section 4 of his note of the 27th November, 1937 (enclosure in Tangier despatch No. 282 of the 5th December), Mr. Goligher appears to consider it necessary to postpone applying for the increased contributions from the French and Spanish zones towards the Customs Administration, owing to the inability of Tangier at present to fulfil the condition of strengthening the customs protection system on the frontier. I am to draw attention in this connexion to the actual terms of the Experts' Committee's report as set out on p. 12 of Chapter III. Mr. Eden understands that the proposal to extract this increased assistance from the French and Spanish Zones had to be made palatable to the French and Spanish authorities, and the prospect of a more expensive administration was accordingly put up as a plausible ground for a larger grant in aid. If, however, the proposed new taxes are voted by the Assembly, Mr. Eden considers that even though Tangier has had to postpone the additional protective measures, a request for the increased subvention might be made, at any rate to the French Zone authorities, with some prospect of success.

4. As regards the possible establishment of a casino, you should adhere to the policy previously followed by His Majesty's Government by refraining from opposing on the Committee of Control any scheme put forward with appropriate

safeguards both from the point of view of the working of the casino and of Tangier's financial commitments.

5. In view of the above considerations, I am to express the hope that the British delegates in the Assembly will see their way to support the new taxation proposals.

I am, &c.
D. F. HOWARD.

[W 2640/1629/28] No. 6.

Consul-General Hurst to Mr. Eden.—(Received February 28.)

(No. 22.)
Sir,

Rabat, February 16, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to report that M. de Tessan, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is accompanied by M. Lagarde, Director of the Africa Department at the Quai d'Orsay, arrived in Rabat by train from Algeria on the 10th instant on a visit to the French Zone.

2. Having visited Rabat, Casablanca, Port Lyautey, Meknes and Fez, where the customary ceremonies and receptions were enacted, the Under-Secretary has proceeded to Ksar-es-Souk and the regions of the famine- and typhus-ravaged south. The rest of the itinerary passes by Goulimine, a military post on the borders of the Ifni enclave, Agadir and Marrakesh, and M. de Tessan is expected to leave the French Zone from Casablanca on the 21st February.

3. The speeches which M. de Tessan has delivered have given special prominence to the circumstances of the natives, dwelling on what has already been done for them and on the measures adopted during the past few months to reduce the effects of the famine in the south. Moorish nationalism is promised a sympathetic hearing so long as it keeps within legal bounds. "A programme of reforms in respect of the Moorish judicial and educational systems and of access for young Moroccans with degrees to posts in the public service has been prepared," and the programme is to be carried out, amended, if necessary, in accordance with the suggestions of the Makhzen.

4. This prominence given to the needs and aspirations of the natives and the relegation of those of the French residents, which were formerly apt to bulk large in the foreground, to a more modest middle distance, arise from the necessities of the present situation. It is true that, since the end of October, the French Zone has been quiet, in large measure owing to the robust methods then adopted by the Resident-General. Mixed with these, however, was a seasoning of promises. These have not yet been implemented, and the educated nuclei of Fez and Salé must be growing restive. If the pace of native improvements and reforms continues thus laggard and halting, the present calm is unlikely to be of long duration.

5. Copies of a despatch, No. 14, from His Majesty's vice-consul at Fez reporting on the visit of M. de Tessan to that town are enclosed.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris and His Majesty's consul-general at Tangier.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Vice-Consul Blanch to Consul-General Hurst.

(No. 14. Confidential.)
Sir,

Fez, February 16, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to report the following points arising out of the visit of M. de Tessan to Fez, which appear to me of possible interest.

2. In the first place, the review of troops held in his honour on the 14th February was planned on a very much larger scale than has, I understand,

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been customary on previous similar occasions. Tanks, anti-tank guns, mountain artillery and machine guns were much in evidence, while a flight of fighter aeroplanes and a flight of heavy bombers also participated. Although the Spahis and the Algerian and Moroccan military bands which took part introduced a picturesque note, the spectacle in the main emphasised, and no doubt was intended to emphasise, the warlike rather than the decorative qualities of the troops taking part, numbering in all between 5,000 and 6,000 men.

3. The site chosen for the review, just outside the city walls in proximity of the Segma Gate and the Sultan's Palace, allowed of the spectacle being witnessed by a large section of the native population.

4. On the morning of the same day M. de Tessan made a tour of the Medina. I understand that a big contrast was afforded by the manner of his reception in the Mellah, where was music and an air of gaiety and on occasion cries, not universally appreciated by members of his cortège, of "Vive Blum!" and that of his passage through the Medina, where the shops were, perforce, decorated, but the populace, both in dress and in expression, far from gay.

5. Perhaps the most noteworthy incident of the visit, and one which I have on the authority of a Moorish eye-witness, occurred during the reception of Fez notables after the review, when a young adherent of the Nationalist movement, on being presented, expressed the hope that the Minister's visit might be made the occasion for the pronouncement of a general amnesty in favour of political prisoners and the introduction of four most-called-for reforms, namely, extended educational facilities, reform of the Shereefian legislation, liberty of the press and the right of assembly. He at the same time presented M. de Tessan with a petition signed by some 3,000 persons of all classes in Fez and embodying both these demands.

6. M. de Tessan, in receiving this petition, is said by my informant to have replied that, while he welcomed the opportunity afforded by his visit to Morocco to become acquainted with local problems and the views and aspirations of all sections of the community, the resolution of such problems was a matter entrusted to the capable hands of the Resident-General.

7. Such Moorish comment on the visit as I have so far heard stresses rather the firm tone as conveyed by M. de Tessan's speech at Meknes, and professes to have little hope that French policy in the Protectorate is likely to be modified in any material respect. The petition referred to in the preceding paragraph is said to have been presented, not in any expectation that the case for reforms would thereby directly benefit in any material respect, but rather to demonstrate to the Government in Paris that the Nationalist movement is still a representative and living force, and not, as it is alleged the Residency would have the French Government believe, a transitory manifestation which disappeared when its leaders were suppressed.

I have, &c.
J. W. BLANCH.

[W 2648/36/28] No. 7.

Acting Consul-General Hoyland to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received February* 28.)

(No. 47.)

THE acting consul-general at Tangier presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to Tangier No. 46 of the 19th February, has the honour to transmit to him a copy of Tetuan despatch No. 35, dated the 18th February, respecting the situation in the Spanish Zone.

Tangier, February 21, 1938.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Consul Monck-Mason to Acting Consul-General Hoyland.

(No. 35. Confidential.)

Sir, *Tetuan, February* 18, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to report that the situation in this zone is far from being as satisfactory as it was three months ago. There are persistent rumours of discontent among natives and the Spanish population, the truth of which is borne out by a number of incidents which have come to my knowledge recently. It is not expected that there will be an upheaval of any kind in the near future, but the possibility of events taking place when the occasion seems ripe must not, I think, be definitely ruled out.

2. Among the straws in the wind showing the way the wind blows, I have mentioned in recent reports such apparently trivial circumstances as the tendency to attach little importance to the giving of the salute during the playing of the Falange anthem, the guarding of bridges over the River Lukkus by Civil Guards and the jeers of native children heard on the road between Tangier and the French Zone; the recent disarmament of the local Falange, the presence of patrols of Moorish police and Civil Guards at the outskirts of towns and on the road, the escort of the Khalifa (whom I have heard alluded to as "el miedoso"—the fearful one) by police in two cars and a motor cycle when he goes to his country house, and the attempt upon the life of the Pascha of Larache, may be cited as further instances that there is something unusual in the air.

3. The renewal of wholesale executions at the Hacho prison at Ceuta, together with the visit of Sr. Nicolas Franco to the zone—undertaken, according to the voice of rumour, for the purpose of bribing the Kaids—together with a reported unwillingness on the part of the latter to assist in the recruiting of fresh troops, seem to furnish some evidence that the authorities are nervous of disaffection and taking such measures as they can to stem it. In addition to the gift of 20,000 pesetas by Don Nicolas Franco to the Moorish Habus for the repair of mosques, &c., it is reported that 1 million pesetas were distributed among the Kaids.

4. A prominent Moor, a member of the National Reform party, called at this consulate on business connected with his wife, of Spanish origin, who is in Government Spain. We informed him that, according to enquiries made by us, the lady had been put in prison by order of the Ministerio de Gobernación at Barcelona. He expressed great surprise at this, and a few days afterwards he went to Tangier, where he had a long interview with the Spanish Government agents. As a result, his wife was set free with apologies. This Moor told us confidentially that he and his friends are confident that General Franco cannot win the war, and that the Moors trust only in the "loyal" Government.

5. A humble Spanish friend of mine, who has a farm in the country, gave vehement expression to his indignation at the wholesale murders at Ceuta, which had been committed, as he said, "for nothing"; he said that he and all his friends were constantly watched and he could hardly call his soul his own. He did not hesitate to assure me, in spite of my protestations, that General Franco's movement would collapse as soon as the money was spent.

6. Merchants established in the zone betray a constant fear of finding themselves and their business ventures ruined, by falling under suspicion of harbouring political views hostile to the Nationalist régime. Their movements are watched by spies and the good faith of no one is above suspicion. Social life, too, is permeated with mistrust. Jealousy and commercial rivalry are often translated into action by denunciations of political heresy, and it is not unknown for seditious literature, and even arms, to be "planted" on the premises of persons whose good faith some private enemy wished to besmirch.

7. Though the authorities appear to have spent much money in assisting pilgrims and distributing sheep for the Aid-el-Kebir, they were not able to prevent a shortage at this time of sugar and flour, of which supplies remain very precarious.

8. Corruption is as rife in the zone under the "one, great and free" Spain as it ever was. "Contributions" of various kinds have forced customs officials and others to eke out their pay in disreputable ways; while, on the other hand,

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officials of all ranks and of all scales of salary are busy making hay while the sun shines. Speculation on exchange is indulged in by all who can get into Tangier.

9. Business is at a standstill and a crop of commercial failures, ushered in by that of a firm of shoe retailers, may be expected very soon. None but the most solid firms can be expected to live on their capital as they are now doing; it goes without saying that the situation is one which lends itself to "graft" of every kind.

10. If the authorities are nervous of events in the zone, they are not less so of what may happen in the State territories of Ceuta and Melilla, and even at Tangier. At Melilla especially the situation is rumoured to be disquieting, while I hear on good authority that Spanish officials of this zone are becoming increasingly loth to visit Tangier, in which town a number of streets are sedulously avoided. I understand that the number of Spaniards in Tangier on whom the Nationalist movement can count is relatively small.

11. The international situation in the zone is obscure, but it is patent that Germans and Italians are eyeing each other askance, both being anxious for "advantages" in Morocco. The Italians would seem to have won the first trick in the game with the establishment of the Ala Littoria (a consignment of tools and spare parts for whom has just been received, valued at 77,000 lire), though personally I am doubtful whether it will be allowed to continue working indefinitely. The German "Hisma" looks as if it had lost much of its original prestige.

12. Though I have not been able to sound Sr. Beigbeder on the subject, it may be confidently asserted that he views the recent German and Italian interest in Morocco with considerable concern; even the time-honoured method of setting one nationality against the other is debarred him, as in these matters the military presumably have the last word as well as the first.

13. I have good reason to believe that both the German and Italian secret services are well represented locally.

14. My own relations with the High Commission are again rather less cordial, though by no means unpleasant. I imagine the cause of this to be rather an unwillingness to let Germans and Italians think that the High Commission is on good terms with "la pérfida Albión" than any real coyness. It is curious that, while, on one hand, there has been a slight tendency to help in matters of economic interest and to express regrets for errors committed, on the other hand, Sr. Suñer, who had been practically earmarked for service as a liaison officer between a busy and distracted High Commissioner and this consulate, has of late been plaintively asking to be excused this invidious rôle. At the beginning of the month Sr. Beigbeder denied himself what is to him the real pleasure of interviews with journalists, besides refusing to see an English lawyer who had come from Gibraltar to see him at his own suggestion. I was told confidentially by Sr. Suñer, the Spanish consul, that I could obtain anything I chose to ask from Sr. Beigbeder if I could only see my way to show active sympathy with him. Sr. Beigbeder is, it seems, a sensitive plant who would respond very well should I, for instance, agree to censor the correspondence handled by the British Post Office. I was not amused, and told Sr. Suñer so as diplomatically as I could.

15. I understand that Sr. Beigbeder has again become very excitable in his manner—a sure indication that all is not as it should be. It is not improbable that he feels his own position anything but secure; he has many enemies, though he has great influence among the Moors.

I have, &c.
A. MONCK-MASON.

[W 3442/231/28] No. 8.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received March* 17.)

(No. 33.)
My Lord, *Rabat, March* 10, 1938.

IT will be recalled that one of the branches of activity in respect of which the French Government have promised to introduce reforms at an early date is that of the Moorish judicial system.

2. A dahir which lays down conditions and qualifications for the appointment of cadis in the Chraa courts and creates a hierarchy of different classes was published in November 1937. An analogous measure in respect of the lawyers ("adoul") practising before these courts is expected to be ready shortly, and further legislation relative to native justice is being studied.

3. The attached short account of the native judicial system in the French Zone may therefore be of some interest at this time.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Memorandum respecting the Native Judicial System in the French Zone.

THE native Moroccan judicial system in the French Zone consists of four separate divisions, those of the Makhzen, the Chraa, of Berber custom and the Rabbinical courts respectively.

2. The Makhzen jurisdiction is regulated by the dahirs of the 4th August, 1918, the 23rd April, 1926, and the 8th April, 1934. It consists, in the first degree, of the pashas' courts in the towns and those of the caids amongst the tribes, and, in the second degree, of the Shereefian High Court at Rabat. This latter is made up of three chambers, to which was later added a penal section in respect of law based on custom. A French official ("commissaire du Gouvernement") attends the Makhzen courts; he fulfils the functions of public prosecutor, has powers of appeal against decisions both civil and criminal, and supervises generally the proper administration of justice.

3. The Makhzen courts possess both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

4. In civil cases, their competence is limited to those parts where the Chraa law holds, to the exclusion of those where the law of custom obtains. With this limitation, they take cognisance of all suits involving civil and commercial rights as between Moroccans, whether Moslem or Jewish. The courts of the pashas and caids judge without right of appeal where the claim does not exceed 1,000 fr.; where it is above that sum, right of appeal lies to the Shereefian High Court, one of the chambers of which is specially organised to hear such appeals. Judgments by default may be opposed ("opposition").

5. The criminal jurisdiction of the Makhzen courts covers the whole area of the French Zone. The courts take cognisance in principle of all offences committed by natives, except such few cases as are expressly reserved for the French courts, *e.g.*, crimes committed by a native where a French citizen or foreign subject is an accomplice. The pashas and caids have powers to pronounce sentences of imprisonment up to two years and fines up to 2,000 fr. Their decisions may be opposed, if by default, and appeal lies to the Shereefian High Court when the punishment exceeds three months or 300 fr. Crimes, and certain grave offences, such as rebellion, homicide, arson and those punishable with more than two years' imprisonment or 2,000 fr. fine, are judged by the Criminal Chamber of the Shereefian High Court. The penal section, based on custom of the High Court, has the task of hearing appeals lodged against the judgments in penal matters of the caids of those parts where the law of custom obtains ("pays de coutume") and of dealing with crimes and serious offences committed in the same (that is, Berber) parts. This section has authority to include two assessors selected from the notables of those parts. The judges of the Makhzen courts do not apply a penal code, but judge in accordance with the dahirs published since 1912, or, in default of such, on lines of equity and taking custom and usage into account. They cannot pronounce the death sentence.

6. The Chraa jurisdiction is regulated by the dahirs of the 7th July, 1914, the 4th February, 1921, and the 17th September, 1921. It does not extend to those parts where the law of custom obtains. Chraa justice is administered by the cadis and by the Chraa Court of Appeal. Distinction has to be made between the cadis of the towns and those of the country districts—the former being appeal courts in respect of the latter—cadis with full and those with limited powers. The following subordinates are attached to the cadi, who judges alone without any colleague. The "adoul" or Mahometan lawyers, placed under his control; the

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"muftis" or doctors of law, who give judicial consultations; the "oukils," entrusted with the interests or representation of the parties; the "aouns" or ushers; the "bou mouareth" or trustee of estates where there is no heir, and the "oukil el rhiab," who administers the estates where the heirs are absent. The court of appeal consists of two chambers. The cadi is normally in Islam the common law judge in respect of civil matters between Moslems. In Morocco, however, owing to the existence of the Makhzen jurisdiction, his competence extends only to questions concerning the personal status and estates of Moslems, the protection of Moslem minors and persons of unsound mind, and to disputes in respect of non-immatriculated real property whoever the parties be, whether Moroccans or foreigners (save only where the property is already in course of being immatriculated and none of the parties are Moroccan). The cadis, with limited powers, may only deal with questions of personal status. The judgments of the cadis of the towns, whether in first instance or appeal, are susceptible of appeal before the Chraa Court of Appeal. The judgments of the Chraa Court of Appeal are final.

7. The jurisdiction based on Berber custom is regulated by dahirs of the 11th September, 1914, the 16th May, 1930 (the "Berber dahir," which at the time caused so much outcry), and the 8th April, 1934, and by vizirial decrees of the 8th April and the 15th September, 1934, and the 10th March, 1937. It operates only in "pays de coutume." The Berber accepts the Koran as his religious law but not as his civil law, in respect of which he follows custom ("izref" or "orf"). This practice covers some 2 million Moroccans. The jurisdiction consists of courts of first instance and courts of appeal. These courts are composed not of professional judges but of members of the tribal councils ("djemaa"), appointed by vizirial decree. The number of judges varies from five to fourteen. There are about 100 courts of first instance, and six appeal courts, at Khemisset, Azrou, Ahermoumou, Kasba Tadla, Ksar-es-Souk and Marrakesh. Moreover, both categories of courts can hold countryside sittings. A "commissaire du Gouvernement," appointed by the regional control authority, is attached to each court. This French official sums up and expresses his opinion as to the decision which should be given in each case; he can lodge appeals, and is the guardian of minors and of the absent. The courts are competent in civil and commercial questions, in disputes relative to real estate and in respect of all questions concerning the personal status and estates of Berbers; they thus cover a wide range. The courts of first instance judge without appeal in civil and commercial matters where the amount involved does not exceed 1,000 fr., and subject to appeal before the district appeal court in matters exceeding 1,000 fr., in real estate questions and in those concerning personal status and estates. Judgments by default may be opposed. Unjustified appeals may lead to the imposition of a fine. Judgments are entered by the secretary-registrar of the court in a register kept in French.

8. The Rabbinical jurisdiction is regulated by the dahirs of the 22nd May, 1918, the 17th May, 1919, and the 31st May, 1920, and extends throughout the whole of the French Zone. It comprises a Rabbinical High Court at Rabat and Rabbinical courts in the towns. Each court consists of a rabbi as president and two rabbis as judges. In centres having no court, a rabbi may be appointed by vizirial decree with power to judge in matters in which both parties agree to abide by his decision. The Rabbinical courts are competent to take cognisance of all matters concerning the personal status and estates of Moroccan Jews; appeal to Rabbinical High Court lies in respect of all their judgments. Judgments by default admit of "opposition." Judgments are given in Hebrew, but the copy of the judgment for execution is accompanied by a French translation.

9. In case of disputes as to competence between the French courts and the various Shereefian courts, the competence of the French court prevails unless it should itself have declared its incompetence in the matter.

[W 4262/1629/28]

No. 9.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received April* 1.)

(No. 37.)

My Lord, *Rabat, March* 22, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of a confidential despatch, No 21 of the 9th instant, in which His Majesty's vice-consul at Fez reports the views regarding both the wider political situation and that in the French Zone of Morocco expressed to him by General Richert, the general commanding troops in the Fez district, in the course of a recent conversation.

2. It would be beyond my province to comment on General Richert's alarmist opinion regarding the former, while the situation in the French Zone will be the subject of a succeeding despatch.

3. General Richert's assertion that the French authorities have been more than once on the point of occupying the Spanish Zone since the outbreak of the civil war in Spain is startling. I myself regard it as a case of the wish being parent of the thought with him, since it appears to me incredible that the Residency-General—and still less the French Cabinet—could, unless France or the protectorate were attacked (when immediate action might be expected), contemplate such a drastic step with all the incalculable consequences it would involve. It is sufficiently disturbing that a general of troops whose command embraces an important part of the zonal frontier should apparently hold such views.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's representative in Paris and His Majesty's consul-general at Tangier.

I have, &c.

L. H. HURST.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Vice-Consul Blanch to Consul-General Hurst.

(No. 21. Confidential.)

Sir, *Fez, March* 9, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I recently had occasion to have a conversation with General Richert, the general commanding troops in the Fez district, in the course of which he gave me his views on the present European situation with particular reference to the situation in Spain and the bearing which the Spanish situation has upon what he considered to be the likelihood of Italy becoming the spearhead of a German attack on France, launched on the latter's North African possessions.

2. General Richert spoke with great freedom and at considerable length and I feel that, coming from an officer upon whom must devolve a large part of responsibility for the defence of the frontier between the French and Spanish Zones of Morocco, a particular measure of interest attaches to his statements.

3. He said that, "as we all know," M. Mussolini, whom he considers to be quite unbalanced, had intended to provoke war in the spring of 1938, his internal situation having become desperate. He had 220,000 men in Abyssinia, 150,000 in Libya, and 50,000 in Spain. Only the Spanish contingent were self-contained as regards provisions and even then only to a relative extent, General Franco being short of food-stuffs. Elsewhere, the Metropole was obliged to make constant provision from its own not very abundant resources.

4. The main lines of his plan depended on the definite victory of General Franco early in 1938. This being achieved, 100.000 Moors (other sources in Fez put the number that has crossed into Spain at 60,000) and 50,000 Italians now in Spain crossed into the Spanish Zone of Morocco, while the troops in Libya attacked Egypt and the Suez Canal and Tunis simultaneously. Such action would put France in an extremely critical situation. While granting no exceptional military qualities to the Italian troops, General Richert said that, as the attacking force, they would carry with them all the tribes on the Spanish and French Zone frontier, it having been amply demonstrated in the past that the tribesmen invariably throw in their lot with the attacking party. He considered

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that the French lines of communication across the Mediterranean would, from the first, be to all intents and purposes severed.

5. At the time of speaking he felt that tension had been eased to a great extent by General Franco's "blunder" in wasting men and material on the Teruel sector. He now saw no likelihood of General Franco's success because his civil population were in the main hostile and kept in control only by force while the Republicans had at last succeeded in introducing military discipline in their army. The situation appeared to be arriving at a deadlock, and a deadlock was the only solution which could suit France. Loss of confidence in General Franco's success was evidenced by the display of a more conciliatory attitude by the authorities in the Spanish Zone. In this connexion General Richert said that it had been touch and go more than once whether the Spanish Zone were occupied by the French or not (a line of action which he evidently favoured).

6. As regards the internal situation in the French Zone, wherein I suggested might be a possible serious source of weakness in the event of an Italian attack materialising, General Richert saw no alternative to a policy of force. He agreed that discontent with the French Administration was widespread and that the confidence of the Moors had been lost largely by a policy of civil administration which was framed almost exclusively to benefit the private or semi-private business interests of French groups. Policy had fallen between two stools. Neither had it been modelled on what he called the grand manner of colonial enterprise entailing the driving out and extermination of the indigenous population as had been the case in North and South America and as had been unsuccessfully attempted in the early days in Algeria, nor had there been any coherent attempt made to exploit the rivalries and dissensions of the indigenous population, maintaining a hold on the country by military occupation of strategic points and interfering hardly, or not at all, with the internal administration. He was, in particular, critical of the civil administration and deplored the lack in France of the suitable type of colonial administrator, a type which Great Britain alone appeared to possess the secret of producing. He foresaw dangers and difficulties for France and England in the signs of an Islamic renaissance now stirring throughout the Moslem world.

I have, &c.
J. W. BLANCH.

[W 4263/1629/28] No. 10.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received April* 1.)

(No. 38.)
My Lord, *Rabat, March* 22, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of an interesting despatch, No. 22 of the 19th instant, from His Majesty's vice-consul in Fez, in which he sums up his impressions relative to the Nationalist agitation in his district.

2. My own information and experience enable me to extend to the French Zone in general many of Mr. Blanch's statements. Dislike of the French is growing keener, and General Nogues, of whom too much was expected, even the Lyautey touch, has fallen from grace in Nationalist eyes. The promised reforms have, with rare exceptions, not yet materialised. The French administration is unwieldy; the officials are less approachable and less understanding than those of the first days of the Protectorate. A Popular Front Government has precipitately poured new wine into old bottles.

3. One must, however, admit that circumstances beyond their control have, for the past year or two, made their task in Morocco much harder for the French. The civil war in Spain was launched from the shores of the Sherifian Empire with Moroccan troops, and occurrences, actual and potential, in the Spanish Zone have ever since been a source of constant concern and preoccupation for the French across the border. The hostility of the totalitarian States, the set policy of Soviet Russia, find material to hand in the unrest and aspirations of the natives. (The Italians are understood to be the principal offenders.) Iraq and Egypt have been freed from tutelage; Syria is on the point of becoming so. Bari and Seville poison the air from café and private house. Three bad harvests are likely to be followed by a fourth, though immediate rains may yet save much of

that in the north. Typhus is decimating the natives, not only in the south but in and around Casablanca, and seems to be spreading. The wares of the native craftsmen are being ousted by the industrial products of Europe and Japan.

4. A rather dark picture has some brighter patches. Fez is not all Morocco, and if Fez has become, in a short space of time, so largely Nationalist and hostile, and if in the other large towns the French have ever fewer sympathisers and supporters, the tribes, who form the bulk of Morocco, are as yet scarcely touched. Every traveller who visits country as well as town must notice the contrast between the cheerful politeness of the shepherd and the surly glances which so often meet the European in the medinas of Fez, Salé and Meknes.

5. A strong policy might meet with success in combination with an extensive programme of improvements and relief, promptly carried out. The bulk of the indigenous population of Morocco is rarely far from starvation. The literate and the educated find no market for their talents. Could the tax on live-stock and grain-sowings, the consumption duties on sugar and tea be lightened, had the student of the schools and the Kairaouin University a fair opportunity of obtaining a public employ, the extremists would lose the most potent of their arguments and could be dealt with severely without causing bitter resentment. The present commingling of stern measures with promises whose fulfilment tarries is not a fortunate one, and, if it is continued, the uneasy calm which now prevails is not likely to be of long duration. The problem that faces the French, though difficult, is far from insoluble. The sluices must be adjusted so as to prevent an overflow, and the higher the dam the greater will be the pressure of water against it. That the French may be able to regulate the escapements and calculate correctly the strains and stresses must be the hope of all those who have seen the fine work they have accomplished in the short space of twenty-five years, and who realise that an upheaval in Morocco would have effects in lands of Islam far beyond the bounds of His Sherifian Majesty.

6. I am sending copies of this despatch and its enclosure to His Majesty's representative in Paris and His Majesty's consul-general in Tangier.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Vice-Consul Blanch to Consul-General Hurst.

(No. 22.)
Sir, *Fez, March* 19, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you in the following paragraphs my first impressions of the general atmosphere prevailing in Fez as a result of the troubles of last autumn and of the policy since pursued by the Protectorate authorities with regard to the Nationalist movement. Three factors in this connexion strike me particularly: The widespread nature of the sympathy which is felt for the Nationalist movement; the dislike, amounting in many cases to hatred, which is felt for the Resident-General; the utter distrust of the French and French motives.

2. At the time of my arrival in Fez I was under the impression that the Nationalist movement was a compound of the fanatically religious elements of Fez and the young hot-headed students of the Karouine University and nothing more. From the very first contact, however, I was much struck by the wide, I am tempted to say universal, sympathy which appears to exist among all classes of the native population for the Nationalist cause. Whether this is a new development, arising out of the very great resentment which has been provoked by the treatment meted out to political prisoners, and the quartering of troops in various parts of the native town, I do not know, but from such Moors of whatever age or walk in life as are prepared to speak about the subject I have heard nothing but criticism of France, often bitter.

3. France is regarded as looking on Morocco as a country to be exploited for the sole benefit of the French and without concern for the interests of the Moroccans themselves. It is pointed out that no serious steps have been taken to improve methods of Sherifian justice since the introduction of the Protectorate; that suitable educational facilities are denied the Moroccans, who are thus

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deprived of any possibility of serious participation in the administration of the country; the incidence of taxation is felt to be heavy, and while raised mainly from native, is spent mainly on improving conditions for the European, elements. Roads, railways and port works are pointed to as examples of the trend. Their building has provided work and profit for the heavy industries of France, and they benefit in the main the European population, but the interest on the loans with which they have been built is found by the Moroccan taxpayer. The policy of granting land to European colonists—generally accompanied by tampering with the irrigation water supply—affords another source of mistrust and resentment, and is instanced as further proof of France's determination to take deep and permanent root in the Moroccan soil. The enormous army of Government officials, from ticket collectors to directors-general, is held up as an example of French parasitic growth upon the Moroccan body. Perhaps the deepest and most widely voiced criticism of all relates to the policy of maintaining tribal as opposed to Shraa law among the Berbers, embodied in the Berber Dahir of the 16th May, 1930, and the introduction of Franco-Berber schools, in which it is alleged the teaching of Arabic is neglected.

4. Criticisms such as I have outlined above are of comparatively long standing and are embodied, with many more beside, in the *Plan of Moroccan Reforms*, published by the Comité d'Action marocaine in 1934. What has brought the feeling of discontent into prominence and rendered it more general during the past year, culminating in the troubles last autumn, is, I think, a loss of confidence in France as a whole. Until the coming into power in France of the Popuar Front Government, the leaders of the Moroccan Nationalist movement looked to the parties of the Left in France to free them from a system of government in Morocco which they felt represented almost exclusively the individual interests of French finance, and in particular those of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. With the advent of the Popular Front Government and the arrival of General Nogues in Morocco, hopes ran high that much would change to the benefit of Morocco, and when he paid his first visit to Fez I am told that he was regarded almost as a long-awaited saviour. After that, however, the early hopes were dashed and gave way to bitter disillusion. It was felt that France herself, and not merely French business interests, had answered the question as to whether Morocco was to be led towards eventual independence by a definite negative.

5. The Resident-General himself is now looked upon as the arch-reactionary, the arch-enemy of Moroccan aspirations. His references to reforms and Franco-Moroccan collaboration are stigmatised as mere empty words. He is accused of accepting bribes from oppressors such as the Glaoui, and from French industrial interests. He is accused of having encouraged and deliberately used both Hassan Ouazzani and other leaders of the Moroccan Nationalist movement to create trouble for the Spanish Nationalists in the Spanish Zone, only to arrest them a few months later when they no longer served his purpose. A feeling of personal hatred has been engendered against him by the harsh treatment meted out to political prisoners, many of whom belong to the principal families in Fez, and which culminated in the death of Sid Mohammed-el-Korri, a much respected figure. On the occasion of the death of the Resident's son, I heard from two independent sources that many in the medina had expressed the wish that he and his wife might also die. Such sentiments, or such a story, could only spring from very strong feelings of personal hatred.

6. It is generally admitted by such French officials, mostly army officers, with whom I have had occasion to discuss the situation that the Nationalist movement and its aspirations command the widest sympathy and support, and that if the removal of the leaders has driven the movement underground it has by no means killed it. In general, it is felt that at the present time, and particularly having regard to the situation in Europe, there is no alternative to a policy of force. Every manifestation of Nationalist activity is at once followed by repressive measures, and troops are still quartered in the premises of what was the club founded by Allal-el-Fassi, the leader of the more religiously inclined section of the movement. General Blanc, Governor of the Fez district, is manifestly set upon a policy of stern repression. In the course of conversation he has gone so far as to say that if the political prisoners were now released there would be revolution. It is hard to take such a remark seriously, and it was made, I should imagine, rather with intention to justify the severity of the treatment

and the sentences which have been inflicted on political prisoners than as a serious expression of opinion.

7. As regards the immediate future, it seems unlikely that the existing feeling, bitter though it is, can by itself lead to serious trouble for the French, though matters are not improved by the extremely bad harvest prospects, in themselves a source of grave anxiety. Notwithstanding their tribulations, unity of aim has not, even now, been achieved in the Nationalist ranks, which remain divided between the more material and practical objectives of the Ouazzani group and the fanatical violence of followers of Allal-el-Fassi. For the present there is a lack of leadership, but if the French continue to persecute the movement, using methods of which their own judicial system would not allow, and at the same time make no serious effort to remove the more obvious abuses, and so restore some measure of confidence in themselves, new leaders and new cohesion will be given to the movement. And then, it is to be feared, the appeal will not be addressed to Socialist politicians in France openly, but to the enemies of France, and in secret.

I have, &c.
J. W. BLANCH.

[W 5037/103/28]

No. 11.

Memorandum from the French Embassy.—(*Received in Foreign Office, April* 20.)

AU mois d'août 1936, l'Ambassade de France a eu l'occasion d'entretenir le Foreign Office de la question des escales de navires de guerre allemands dans le port de Tanger.

A titre exceptionnel, et en tenant compte de la situation créée par les événements d'Espagne, les autorités compétentes à Tanger avaient accepté à cette époque d'accorder certaines facilités aux bâtiments du Reich.

Ces mesures, prévues dans un esprit de conciliation, ne semblent pas toutefois avoir été jugées suffisantes par le Gouvernement allemand, qui revient périodiquement sur la question. Bien qu'en 1936 il n'ait fait aucune difficulté pour reconnaître qu'il n'était nullement fondé à revendiquer le régime dont bénéficient les Puissances signataires du statut, le Gouvernement allemand s'élève maintenant contre cette discrimination qu'il qualifie d'humiliante, et il insiste constamment sur son désir que les navires allemands soient traités de la même façon que les navires britanniques et français.

L'Ambassade de France serait reconnaissante au Foreign Office de lui faire savoir si des démarches analogues ont été effectuées auprès de lui par le Gouvernement du Reich et quel est à cet égard le point de vue du Gouvernement britannique.

Ambassade de France, Londres,
le 19 *avril* 1938.

[W 5797/36/28]

No. 12.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received May* 6.)

(No. 115.)

My Lord,

Tangier, April 29, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch, No. 78 of the 25th instant, from His Majesty's consul at Tetuan regarding the situation in the Spanish Zone.

2. The High Commissioner has often expressed to me his apprehensions regarding French preparations on the frontier between the two zones, but I always told him I considered his fears rather exaggerated, as the French preparations, in my opinion, were more in the nature of precautionary measures against a possible landing of Italian or German troops in the Spanish Zone. I saw Colonel Beigbeder a few days ago, and he told me that both at the moment of the *Anschluss* and later, when the question of French intervention in Spain became acute, the French authorities had rushed troops to the frontier, and he

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himself had considered the situation so serious that, in view of the relatively defenceless state of the Spanish Zone, he had taken the only remedy which he considered possible, which was to arm the tribes and prepare, if it came to the worst, to take to the mountains. I said I supposed he felt more comfortable now, but he still remained very gloomy, and talked of the possibility of the Daladier Government finding it impossible to carry on and the eventual success of the Communist party in France, with intervention in Spain as one of the principal items of their programme. I have heard on fairly good authority that Colonel Beigbeder's pessimistic reports were not well received in Burgos, in consequence of which he is said to have offered his resignation, which so far is said not to have been accepted. A very striking feature of the Nationalist movement in Spain is the extraordinary jealousy which exists between the various military chieftains, and I understand that Colonel Beigbeder is not at all on friendly terms with the new Minister for Foreign Affairs in Burgos. There is apparently some old animosity between the two. General Jordana has himself spent practically the whole of his life and military career in Morocco and was at one time High Commissioner for some five years, and it is evident that he proposes to take a much more active part in the personal direction of Moroccan affairs than his predecessors. The result must inevitably be a curtailment of the independence of the High Commissioner, who during the first year of the movement managed things much as he saw fit, with little interference from the central authorities.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to Sir R. Hodgson.

I have, &c.
E. KEELING.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Consul Monck-Mason to Mr. Keeling.

(No. 78.)

Sir,

Tetuan, April 25, 1938.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 74 of the 25th April, I have the honour to report that, in the course of a conversation which I had with him to-day, Sr. Beigbeder mentioned to me that he had had many anxious moments during the past two months, when a French invasion of this zone was feared from day to day. This appears to bear out the observations made by Mr. Blanch at Fez regarding the attitude towards the Spanish Moroccan question in the mind of General Richert, reported by Consul-General Hurst in his despatch No. 37 of the 22nd March, 1938, to the Foreign Office.

2. He showed me a pamphlet written by a Moor and published recently in the French Zone in Arabic and French severely criticising Spanish Nationalist policy in general and his own administration in this zone in particular. The French, he said, accused him of encouraging the Moors to revolt against the Protectorate and allowing them complete freedom not only to organise the National Reform party and Moroccan Unity, but to say and print what they liked.

3. A number of Spanish officers had expressed to the High Commissioner grave doubts as to whether the encouragement, and even licence, accorded to Si Abdelkhalak Torres might not end by harming Spanish prestige in the zone, with dangerous results. As to that, said Sr. Beigbeder, he had no misgivings. It should be realised, he told me, that Moorish nationalism was the only weapon in Spanish hands wherewith to force French recognition of the Franco régime. He did not fear Torres, but had every respect for Si Mekki-el-Nasiri.

4. The grant of Moorish nationalism, he added, with a touch of cynicism, had made it easy to govern the Moors of the Spanish Zone at a very difficult period The French kept dissension in check by divisions of troops, besides artillery, tanks and aeroplanes, in abundance. The Spanish administration had no such weapons; Moorish nationalism was quite as good a defence, of a different kind, but, in any case, the only one they had.

5. The High Commissioner's remarks about Moorish nationalism encourage a doubt as to what Spanish policy in Morocco is likely to be when the civil war is over and the Moorish legions come home. The implication of his words is

that, as soon as France recognises the Spanish Nationalists, Spain will call back to her wrist the hawks she has sent out to harry the French in Morocco. To continue the metaphor, there seems a possibility that these Moorish hawks will be hooded again—if they allow themselves to be.

I have, &c.
A. MONCK-MASON.

[W 7471/103/28]

No. 13.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received June* 10.)

(No. 140.)

My Lord,

Tangier, June 3, 1938.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 40 of the 15th February, 1938, regarding the finances of Tangier, I have the honour to report that the Committee of Control this week approved the law recently passed by the Legislative Assembly imposing surtaxes and duties on spirits and wines. Every delay at his disposal in his capacity of president of the Committee of Control was made use of by my Portuguese colleague in endeavours to obtain a reduction in the proposed taxation on port wine. He succeeded in securing the redrafting of the law, to find that no benefit had been obtained, and he maintained his objections in spite of the approval of the rest of the committee. His attitude has led to the loss of this revenue for three months.

2. The decision of the Assembly of the 27th January, 1938, authorising the Administration to complete the dispositions of article 5 of the Tobacco Convention of the 26th December, 1935, had previously been ratified by the Committee of Control.

3. The revenue upon the taxation of alcohol and wines is estimated at 150,000 fr. for the year, and at about the same figure from the increased profits to be received by the Tangier Zone upon the higher prices now sanctioned for the sales of tobaccos.

4. The law on the *impôt des patentes* is still under consideration by the competent commission of the Assembly, and will probably emerge in a modified form of the original proposed in the Finance Experts' Report, resembling rather a trading licence payment according to category of business, as is prevalent in Gibraltar. The yield of the first year is expected to reach 1 million francs.

5. As regards financial assistance to be given to the zone by the Shereefian Government, this has consisted of :—

(1) Payments totalling 2,191,614 fr., formerly in suspense, against the share accruing to Tangier in the liquidation of the reserve funds on tobaccos, on the circulation of paper currency, profits on minting of coinage and upon the revaluation of the gold reserve of the Banque d'Etat du Maroc. My Portuguese colleague, who is president of the Committee of Control, points out, however, that the above is a settlement of the past claims of the zone rather than a grant of financial help;

(2) Payment to the zone for the first six months of the current year of the contributions for the maintenance of customs and of the international gendarmerie, of the sum of 250,000 fr. for each of these services; and

(3) The assumption by the French Protectorate, up to the date of the conversion of the Tangier Port Loan issued in Dutch florins at the rate of 7 per cent., of the payment of the difference between the annual charge as now fixed, *i.e.*, at the rate of 7 per cent., with amortisation in twenty-five years, and that to which it is desired to reduce charges, *i.e.*, at the rate of 5 per cent. with amortisation in forty years.

6. My French colleague, in communicating the above to the president of the Committee of Control, reminds him that this assistance from the Protectorate authorities is dependent upon the introduction in the 1938 budget of the taxation proposals of the financial experts, and especially upon the effective application of the *impôt des patentes*.

7. The Spanish Government continues to be in arrears of 1 million francs, due upon their contributions towards the customs and gendarmerie.

I have, &c.
E. KEELING.

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[W 6792/103/28] No. 14.

Viscount Halifax to M. Corbin.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, June* 11, 1938.

WITH reference to your Excellency's memorandum of the 19th April last in which the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom were invited upon the request addressed to the French Government by the German Government for German warships to be placed on the same footing as British and French warships in the matter of visits to Tangier, I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the Tangier Statute should be interpreted in future in the sense that articles 8 (last paragraph) and 9 do not debar German warships from enjoying the benefit of the provisions of the penultimate paragraph of article 3. On the other hand, this does not imply, and His Majesty's Government would not admit, a claim that German warships should exercise the special rights conferred by the Tangier Statute on the warships of the Powers parties to the statute (article 4) or the responsibilities which in an emergency at Tangier devolve on the warships of those Powers.

2. In this connexion the French Government will recall that they were approached by His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1935 regarding a request from the German Government to be placed on the same footing as non-Algeciras Powers by the removal of the restrictions imposed by article 8, last paragraph, and article 9 of the statute. His Majesty's Government will be glad to learn whether the French Government would be prepared, when a suitable moment arrives, to give favourable consideration to such a claim.

I have, &c.
HALIFAX.

[W 8173/1629/28] No. 15.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(Received June 24.)

(No. 64.)

My Lord, *Rabat, June* 17, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Resident-General inaugurated last month an irrigation scheme for bringing water to the Beni Amir plain, near Kasba Tadla, work on which had been in progress since 1929.

2. The constructions consist of a dam on the Um-er-Rebia River at Kasba Tadla, 170 metres long and 3 metres high, with sluices, from which point a part of the flow, namely, 23 cubic metres per second, is conducted by a canal 25 kilom. long to the Beni Amir plain, hitherto but sparsely cultivated and dependent on uncertain rainfall. Two-thirds of the water is to be used for irrigation, to regularise the supply for which a basin with a capacity of 100,000 cubic metres has been dug, and the residue for the production of electric energy in a near-by power-station.

3. The importance of these irrigation works lies not in their size but in the fact that they constitute the first public work destined (apart from the power-station) entirely for the benefit of the natives. In fact, the motives inspiring all public works since the establishment of the protectorate have been the needs of the French population in the zone or the requirements of imperial strategy and defence, and if—as has usually happened—the natives have benefited, this has been merely incidental. So much is this the case that, when the Beni Amir scheme was begun and throughout much of its progress, considerable opposition and hostility were experience from the natives of the region, who foresaw an influx of French settlers to their hereditary lands, and considered the statements of the French that the works were intended for native benefit alone too unprecedented to be true. Now that the first lands have actually received the irrigation water and produced their first greatly-increased crops under these conditions, the French may begin to reap some reward of appreciation in return for their outlay. Nevertheless, the mentality of the pastoral and agricultural Moor, who still forms the bulk of the population, is such as to lead the older generation at times to recall with regret the bad old days before the protectorate, when, even if sudden death from warfare, murder or pestilence was an ever-present reality, he was at least untamed and independent, and in no peril of

softening under contact with the first wafts of the less rudely bracing air of European civilisation; taxation, too, was then less disheartenningly regular. The plough has not altogether compensated for the loss of the rifle. In the event of a general conflagration, the smell of powder borne across his frontiers from battlefields abroad could scarce leave him indifferent, and the task, with reduced metropolitan forces, of directing his energy into the right channels would demand qualities of a high order, especially if France should be on the defensive in Morocco.

4. Since the organised Nationalist outbreaks of last autumn were dealt with and the ringleaders removed to the south, the French Zone has remained strangely quiet. General Noguès's adoption of Lyautey's maxim—"to display one's strength in order to avoid having to use it"—and which he put into force with particular skill in the bloodless occupation of the native town at Fez during the last days of October, seems to have been effective. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Nationalist movement has made but little progress outside the towns and that this fact facilitates the French task. Many of those transported to Southern Morocco last autumn have now served their sentences and returned to Fez, though one of the prisoners, much respected in Fez, succumbed in Goulmina to the savage kicks of a military gaoler. I understand that on their return these Moors were summoned to the office of the head of the Bureau Régional, who told them that the past was done with and forgotten, but that no leniency would be shown to future delinquents. They would therefore be well-advised to return to their respective occupations and keep clear of all political intermeddling henceforth.

5. That the authorities are leaving nothing to chance is shown by the fact that purely precautionary plans for the concentration, in the event of disturbances, of outlying French settlers at different points in the country have been elaborated. Furthermore, the commencement of army manœuvres, which were then about to begin, was suspended until the relaxing of the acute week-end crisis in Europe last month.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris and to His Majesty's consul-general in Tangier.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

[W 10657/103/28] No. 16.

M. Cambon to Viscount Halifax.—(Received August 8.)

M. le Secrétaire d'État, *Ambassade de France, Londres, le 5 août* 1938.

A LA date du 11 juin dernier, votre Excellence a bien voulu me faire connaître le sentiment du Gouvernement britannique sur l'accueil qu'il y aurait lieu de réserver à la demande de l'Allemagne en vue de voir ouvrir l'accès du port de Tanger à sa marine de guerre.

D'après le Foreign Office, le bénéfice de l'avant-dernier paragraphe de l'article 3 du statut de la zone peut être étendu aux navires allemands. Ces derniers seraient admis, en cette matière, à jouir du traitement commun, mais, en revanche, ne sauraient réclamer l'exercice des droits spéciaux que le statut réserve aux marines des Puissances qui sont parties à cet acte.

Le Gouvernement de la République se rallie à cette manière de voir, à laquelle il n'a rien à objecter, et dont il fera part oralement à l'Ambassade d'Allemagne à Paris. A cette occasion, le Ministère des Affaires étrangères soulignera le prix que le Gouvernement français, conformément aux assurances antérieures données à ce sujet par le Comte de Welczeck, attache à voir la marine de guerre allemande n'user qu'avec discrétion de la faculté dont l'exercice lui est accordé.

Le Gouvernement britannique, à l'occasion de cette affaire, a rappelé à l'attention du Gouvernement français le désir de l'Allemagne d'être affranchie des incapacités que le Statut de Tanger prévoit à son détriment.

Il est de fait qu'en 1933 les négociations poursuivies entre Paris et Berlin avaient conduit le Gouvernement de la République à consentir à étudier l'hypothèse d'une amélioration dans les conditions de l'établissement des citoyens allemands au Maroc. Les circonstances politiques ont, depuis lors, modifié ces dispositions. Quoi qu'il en soit, le régime des Allemands à Tanger ne saurait être amendé que

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dans la mesure où il le serait corrélativement dans la zone française. Le Gouvernement français juge donc nécessaire, en conséquence, de maintenir rigoureusement les restrictions inscrites au dernier paragraphe de l'article 8 et à l'article 9 du Statut de Tanger.

Veuillez, &c.
ROGER CAMBON.

[W 11225/231/28] No. 17.

Acting Consul-General Cook to Viscount Halifax.—(Received August 19.)

(No. 75.)

My Lord, *Rabat, August* 11, 1938.

WITH reference to article 5 of the convention of the 29th July, 1937, for the abolition of Capitulations in the French Zone of Morocco, I have the honour to transmit herewith lists of natives of the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire who, at the date of the entry into force of the convention, enjoyed British protection, either as employees of a British consulate or as semsars, and who will for the remainder of their life be justiciable by the French tribunals in Morocco. These lists have now received the agreement of the French Residency-General at Rabat. They include also the wives and minor children of these persons living under the same roof, to whom the protectorate authorities have agreed to extend the benefits of French jurisdiction under the conditions laid down in article 5 above.

2. I have the honour to enclose also a similarly agreed list of persons resident in Tangier, formerly enjoying British protection by reason of their being native consular employees at that post prior to the entry into force of the Paris Convention of 1923. These persons are likewise admitted to the benefits of French jurisdiction in the French Zone.

3. A list is further enclosed of British-protected persons, either semsars or consular employees, resident in the Spanish Zone of Morocco, who are likewise admitted by agreement to the benefit of French jurisdiction.

4. As regards the list of persons enumerated in the annex to the convention above, the following were deceased at the date of its entry into force :—

Si Abdelkrim ben Hadj el Mehdi el Menebhi.
Ahmed el Doukali.
Isaac Joseph Cohen.
Simon J. Cohen.

Although the specific agreement of the Residency-General, apart from the ratification of the convention, does not appear to have been called for in this connexion, the protectorate authorities have confirmed that the remainder of the persons enumerated in the annex shall enjoy the benefit of French jurisdiction in this zone.

I have, &c.
F. A. G. COOK.

Enclosure 1 in No. 17.

Lists of British-protected Persons, Natives of the French Zone of the Shereefian Empire, on January 1, 1938 (*the date of Entry into Force of the Convention of July* 29, 1937).

I.—Rabat Consular District.

(1) *Semsars.*

Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
Abdellah Abdan, el Bidaoui el Zemmouri	Casablanca, 14, rue du Sour Djedid	Elkebira bent Brahim ...	Hamed	M. 18 yrs.
			Khedija	F. 2 „
			Mohamed ...	M. 1 „
Bahraoui, Hadj Dris El Hadj Mohamed	Rabat (Medina), Impasse Balafredj	Zinab bent Benachar el Gzouli	Abdelgni	M. 3 „
Bensusan, Jacob	Rabat, Imm. Palmeraie Av. Dar el Maghzen	Simi (sujette britannique)	Coty Liliane ...	F. 2 „
Elkaim, Messod	Rabat (Mellah), 4, Impasse Cheikh Daoud	Esther Elkaim.		
Hayot, Samuel	Salé, Rue des Ecoles ...	Bélida	Ninette	F. 5 „
			Yvonne	F. 1 „

(2) *Consular Employees.*

Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
Baghatte, Brahim Aomar	ben Rabat, British Consulate-General	Zohra bent Hadj Ahmed ben Youssef	Abdelkader ...	M. 5 yrs.
			Abdesslam ...	M. 3 „
			Aomar	M. 2 mths.
Baghatte, Mohamed Aomar	ben Rabat, 10, Rue Centrale, Khebibat	Aisa bent Hadj Taib ...	Ahmed	M. 9 yrs.
			Mohamed Tajdinne	M. 6 „
			Abderrahmanne...	M. 4 „
Bahraoui, Sidi Ali ...	Rabat (Medina), Impasse Balafredj.		Aisa	F. 2 „
Bensaude, Raphael ...	Rabat (Medina), 22, Rue des Consuls	Catherine (sujette française)	Renée	F. 16 „
Tichioi, Abdesslam Hamed	ben Rabat, 3, Rue Emil Zola, Cité Habous	Khadouze bent Sidi Fadoule	Abderrafi ...	M. 12 „
			Mohamed ...	M. 10 „
			Habiba ...	F. 8 „
			Tama	F. 7 „
			Latifa	F. 5 „
			Abdelhake ...	M. 3 „

II.—Fez Consular District.

(1) *Semsars.*

Baruch S. Amar	Nouveau Mellah, Meknes	Yamina Toledano	Chalom	M. 1921.
			Simy	F. 1937.
Hadj Driss ben Othman Benani	Derb Saoud, Fez	Zineb bent Ahmed Kabbadj	Khadduj	F. 1924.
			Abderrahman ...	M. 1925.
			Zohor	F. 1931.
			Saadia	F. 1936.
Mohammed ben Boubker Benani	Rmila, 110, Fez	Batsoul bent Hj. El Arbi Bengelun	Zhor	F. 1923.
			Kinza	F. 1924.
			Ghaitsa	F. 1925.
			Mina	F. 1926.
Hj. Mohammed ben Othman Benani	Derb Saoud, Fez	Kinza bent M'hamed Berrada	Mohammed ...	M. 1924.
Taleb ben Othman Benani	Sherateen, Fez	Maleka bent Abdeslam Benani	Ahmed	M. 1919.
			Zhor	F. 1920.
			M'hamed ...	M. 1921.
			Khadduj	F. 1923.
			Ayesha	F. 1929.
Hj. Dris ben Mohammed Benchekron	Mokhfia, Fez	Tam bent Hj. Hamed Tazzi	M'hamed ...	M. 1921.
			Abdelkader ...	M. 1923.
			Sidi Mohammed	M. 1927.
			Abderrahman ...	M. 1929.
			Nafisa	F. 1933.
			Abdel Hak ...	M. 1935.
			Abdel Latif ...	M. 1937.
Mohammed ben Abdelmajid Bengelun	Derb Drissi, Fez	Fatima Benzakor	Abdelmajid ...	M. 1918.
Mohammed ben Mohammed Bengelun	Derb Drissi, Fez	Fatima bent Ahmed Bengelun	Mohammed ...	M. 1920.
			Ali	M. 1928.
			Ayesha	F. 1931.
			Abdul Hamed ...	M. 1935.
Jacob Jacques Bengualid	c/o Isaac Joseph Cohen and Co., Oujda	Clarita Lasry	Simone	F. 1924.
Moses Bengualid	c/o Isaac Joseph Cohen and Co., Oujda	Rachel Cohen	Isaac	M. 1928.
			Jacob Jacky ...	M. 1930.
Mohammed ben Abdelkader Ben Hamou	Sidi Ahmed Chaoui, Fez ...	Fatima bent Mokhtar Benchekron	M'hamed ...	M. 1922.
			Mohammed ...	M. 1927.
			Ahmed	M. 1929.
			Taieb	M. 1932.
			Latifa	F. 1934.
Abdelkader ben Mohammed Benkiran	Derb Beni M'safer, Fez ...	Zineb bent Mohammed Benkiran	Zineb	F. 1923.
			Mina	F. 1926.
			Saadia	M. 1928.
			Omar	M. 1933.
			Boubeker ...	M. 1936.
Eliezer Berdugo	Ancien Mellah, Meknes ...	Simha Toledano	Perla	F. 1925.
			Marie	F. 1927.
			Amram	M. 1929.
			Moïse	M. 1931.
			Mimoun	M. 1935.
Mohammed ben Abdelkader Berrada	Talaa, Fez	(1) Dowia bent Mohammed Berrada	Abdeslam ...	M. 1920.
			Abdelkader ...	M. 1922.
			Halima	F. 1921.
		(2) El Amber bent Mohammed Berrada	Miriam	F. 1922.
			Abdel Latif ...	M. 1924.
			Khadija	F. 1925.
			Habiba	F. 1927.

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Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
El Arbi ben Abdeslam Bouayed	Derb ben Haioun, Fez ...	Halima el Bouzgawia ...	Abdelwahad ...	M. 1923.
			Abderrahman ...	M. 1925.
			Abdelmajid ...	M. 1927
Dris bel Arbi Bouayed ...	Derb ben Haioun, Fez ...	Zohor bent Ghallab ...	Fatima	F. 1920.
			Zobeida	F. 1922.
			M'kiltoum ...	F. 1934.
			Abdel Aziz ...	M. 1936.
Mohammed bel Arbi Bouayed	Derb ben Haioun, Fez ...	Halima bent Mesaoud Tahry	Mohammed ...	M. 1922.
			Fatima	F. 1925.
			Malika	F. 1927.
			Abdeslam ...	M. 1930.
Hj. M'hamed ben Abderrahman Lahlou	Derb el Metter, Blida, Fez	Fatima bent Bel Abbas Kabadj	Abderrahman ...	M. 1920.
			Abdel Aziz ...	M. 1922.
			Abdel Latif ...	M. 1924.
			Abdel Hamid ...	M. 1926.
			Abdel Fettah ...	M. 1931.
			Sidi Mohammed	M. 1929.
			Fatima	F. 1928.
			Latifa	F. 1933.
			Taieb	M. 1927.
Mohammed ben Abdelmajid Lazarac	Salaj, Fez	M'kiltoum bent Sidi Dris Debbagh	M'hamed ...	M. 1917.
			Dris	M. 1921.
			Mohammed ...	M. 1925.
			Abdullah ...	M. 1929.
			Kinza	F. 1927.
			Turyia	F. 1931.
			Khadija	F. 1934.
M'hamed ben Abdeslam El Marrakshi	Derb El Gabbas, Fez ...	Zobeida bent Ben Abdullah	Mohammed ...	M. 1925.
			Zohor	F. 1927.
			Ahmed	M. 1929.
			Mohammed Ali ...	M. 1933.
			Fatima	F. 1937.
Simon R. Saadoun ...	Rue Consul Gaillard, Fez, V.N.	Semi Debico	Jacob	M. 1927.
			Haim Henri ...	M. 1929.
			Isaac Marcel ...	M. 1931.
			Hanna Liliane ...	F. 1936.
Mohammed bel Ghali Sebti	Avenue Moulay Youssef, Fez	Habiba bent Mohammed Benkiran	Tahar	M. 1925.
			Abdelkrim ...	M. 1928.
			Rabiaa	F. 1930.
			Mohammed Feisal	M. 1932.
			Badiaa	F. 1935.
Omar bel Ghali Sebti ...	Avenue Moulay Youssef, Fez	Fatima bent M'hamed Lazarac	Ahmed	M. 1927.
			Zohor	F. 1928.
			Dris	M. 1930.
Abdeslam ben Ahmed Tahry	Aqbat Zerqa, Fez	Mftah el Kheir bent Hamza Tahry	M'hamed ...	M. 1922.
			Zobeida	F. 1930.
Mohammed ben Mesaoud Tahry	Derb Drouj, Fez	Khaduj bent El Arbi el Khayatti	Fatima	F. 1928.
			Abdel Latif ...	M. 1931.
			Tahar	M. 1933.
			Abdel Hak ...	M. 1935.
			Mohammed ...	M. 1937.
Jacob A. Toledano ...	Nouveau Mellah, Meknes	Donna Elmaleh	Perla	F. 1924.
			Soulika	F. 1934.

(2) *Consular Employees.*

Abdeslam ben Hj. Benacer Ben Yahia	Derb el Hadjwy, Douh, Fez	Fatima bent Omar el Hadjwy.		
Mohammed ben Tahar Daudi	Zqaq Rouah No. 32, Fez.			
Mohammed Wuld Rkiya el Hayaini	Douar Drdra, Haina, Fez District	(1) Halima bent El Kaid Modad	Ahmed	M. 1928.
			Abdeslam ...	M. 1932.
		(2) Fatima bent Sid Ahmed	Tahra	F. 1934.
Josue A. Monsonego ...	Mellah, Fez.			

III.—Casablanca Consular District.

(1) *Semsars.*

Abdelkader ben Mohamed ben Dahbi	Médiouna	Halima bent si el Ouadoud ben Bouchaib ben Dehbi	Mohamed ...	M. 16 yrs.
			Smail	M. 10 „
		Khedidja bent si Lahcene Souiri	Freha	F. 8 „
			Chaabia	F. 4 „
			Abdelaziz ...	M. 2 „
			Abdeslam ...	M. 1 „
Abdelkader el Gezooli ...	Ouled Ziane	Haddouch	El Gezooli ...	M. 4 „
		Kebira Malika.	Kemla	F. 6 „
Ahmed ben Hadj Mohamed ben Brahim	Rue Sidi Bousmara ...	Mina bent el Makki Bargache	Emkltoume ...	F. 6 „

Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
Ahmed bel Kacem	205, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Erkya bent Hadj Dawid ...	Mohamed ...	M. 1½ yrs.
Benazeraf, Jacob Raphael	218, Avenue Gén. Drude ...	Sol Bendahan	Sete	F. 8 „
Bettan, Abraham	2, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Bachelor.		
Bohana, Mordochai Mesoud	108, Avenue Gén. Drude ...	Esther Obadia.		
Bohbot, Amram	41, Rue de Fez	Bella Bensadon	Camila	F. 20 „
			Simy	F. 16 „
			Mimoun	M. 17 „
			David	M. 13 „
Bouchaib bil Hadj Mohamed Ould Salmia	Oulad Harris	Fatma bent Abdelkader ...	Dris	M. 18 „
			Abdelkader ...	M. 16 „
			Abdelkrim ...	M. 11 „
			Mina	F. 7 „
			Boazza	M. 5 „
			Abderrahman ...	M. 6 mths.
Brahim ben Ali el Mediouni	19, Rue du Hamam ...	Widower	No minor children.	
Cohen, Abraham Jacob ...	214, Avenue Gén. Drude ...	Rachel Cohen	No children.	
Cohen, Samuel (son of Meir)	Passage Tolédano	Alo Benasayag	Rachel	F. 15 yrs.
			Max	M. 12 „
			Alegria	F. 8 „
			Leon	M. 2 „
Cohen, Judah Isaac ...	214, Avenue Gén. Drude ...	Hana Pinto	Moses	M. 11 „
			Isaac	M. 10 „
Dahan, Abraham	4, Rue Nesaria	Simy Dahan	Marcel	M. 19 „
			Alice	F. 16 „
			Freha	F. 14 „
			Messodi	F. 11 „
			Esther	F. 9 „
			David	M. 6 „
			Isaac	M. 4 „
Djilali bel Hadj Haimer...	Boujad	Fatma bent Moulay Djillali	Ahmed	M. 15 „
			Mohamed ...	M. 11 „
			Driss	M. 8 „
			Abdelaziz ...	M. 3 „
			Haliba	F. 5 „
Elmaleh, Isaac	Rue Sarah Bernhardt ...	Simy Chayon	Esther	F. 18 „
			Messody	F. 3 „
			Meyer Haim ...	M. 2 „
Elofir, Mimoun	102 and 104, Rte de Médiouna	Rachel Moreno-Tobelem ...	Nenette	F. 18 „
			Elise	F. 16 „
			Isaac	M. 14 „
			Suzanne	F. 12 „
			Albert	M. 10 „
			Rosa	F. 8 „
Guedalia, Elias	64, Bd. Moulay Youssef ...	Freha Levy	Jacques	M. 20 „
			Rachel	F. 19 „
			Arlette	F. 4 „
Hadj Driss ben Hadj Thami	8, Rue Zaouch	Hajja bent si Thami ben Ghaffai el Harti	Zoubida	F. 16 „
			Thami	M. 14 „
			Larbi	M. 12 „
			Harouya	F. 10 „
			Khaduj	M. 18 „
Hadj Mohamed ben Bouchaib Homan	Quartier ben Homan ...	Zhor bent Mohamed ben Abdelkrim	Mohamed ...	M. 2 „
			Ahmed	M. 4 „
			Abderrazac ...	M. 14 „
Hadj Kaddor Ould Mohamed ben Abdeslam Hrizi	91, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Zohra Zeraouia bentraarbit si Thami	Abdelkader ...	M. 19 „
			Mhamed	M. 18 „
		Hadja Menana bent Hmed ben Omar	Bouchaib ...	M. 16 „
			Mustapha ...	M. 15 „
		Mehdjouba bent Mohamed	Hmed	M. 12 „
			Larbi	M. 13 „
			Driss	M. 12 „
			Mohamed Sghir...	M. 6 „
			Abdeslam ...	M. 4 „
			Sallah	M. 1 „
			Ftoma	F. 6 „
			Fatima	F. 2 „
Hamed ben Abdeslam Hrizi	Ouled Hriz	Douia bent Mekki ... Zinem bent Salall. Malika bent Maati.	Mekki	M. 4 „
Hazan, Yahia	7, Rue Sarah Bernhardt ...	Rica Elkaim	Rahma	F. 15 „
			Rosa	F. 12 „
			Julie	F. 10 „
Kacem Bil Hadj Mohamed ben Brahim	Settat	Fatna bent si Mohamed ...	Mohamed ...	M. 15 „
			Bouchaib ...	M. 8 „
		Fatna bent Elmakhtar ...	Saadia	F. 7 „
Kassem Bil Hadj el Maati el Araibi	Mzamza (Settat)	Muina bent Abdellah ...	Dahman	M. 18 „
Lasry, Elias Nissim ...	1, Rue Djemaa Chleuh ...	Estella Cazés	Georges	M. 3 „
Lahsen ben Caid Shurki ...	Benahmed	Leghzal Fatma bent Hadj Mohamed ben Caid Hajaj	Bouazzaoui ...	M. 19 „
		Tahra bent Caid Benahmed.		

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Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
Mhaned Bil Hadj Maati Cherkaoui Boujadi	Boujad	Maria bent Kaddour ben Bouazza	Abdelouahed ...	M. 16 yrs.
			Saadia	F. 15 „
		M'Barka bent Mohamed ...	Mohamed ...	M. 15 „
		Merzaka bent Hmed ...	Fatima	F. 17 „
		El Hadja bent el Hadj Mohamed	Aicha	F. 15 „
			Hechoumma ...	F. 14 „
			Djillali	M. 14 „
			Abdelkader ...	M. 11 „
			Salha	F. 16 „
			Hmed	M. 13 „
			Fetoma	F. 12 „
			Mohamed ...	M. 9 „
			Rehma	F. 3 „
Mohamed Benani Smires...	59, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Zoubida bent Mohamed Mekouar	Fatima	F. 17 „
			Aicha	F. 13 „
			Mohamed ...	M. 12 „
			Abdelkader ...	M. 8 „
			Khadija	F. 1 „
Mohamed ben Bouchaib Ould ben Saidia	14, Rue Djemaa ben Melouk	Fatma bent el Hadj Mohamed ben el Houcine	Mohamed ...	M. 13 „
			Zohra	F. 11 „
			Bahia	F. 5 „
			Yamma	F. 4 „
Perez, Isaac	49 and 51, Rte de Médiouna	Halia Perez	Simon	M. 19 „
			Moïse	M. 14 „
			Salomon	M. 17 „
			Chaba	F. 12 „
			Simy	F. 9 „
			Flora	F. 7 „
Pinto, Jack	218, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Luna Toledano	No children.	
Pinto, Elias	218, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Nina Toledano	Maurice	M. 4 „
Pinto, Isaac	4, Rue Maréchal	Sol Benchimol	No minor children.	
Rosilio, Isaac Maurice ...	14, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Clotilde Benchimol ...	Maurice	M. 4 „
Sabbah, Joseph (son of Mesod)	212, Avenue Gén. Drude ...	Clotilde Cohen	Claire	F. 20 „
			Fortunée ...	F. 18 „
Serfaty, Soloman	65, Avenue d'Amade ...	Victoria Toledano	Olga	F. 2 „
Siboni, Samuel (son of Abraham)	42, Avenue Mers Sultan ...	Bachelor.		
Sicsu, Soloman Abraham...	Immeuble Banque Anglaise	Rachel Lasry	Deborah	F. 14 „
			Hannah	F. 10½ „
			Abraham ...	M. 7 „
Shokron, Joseph	62, Rue de Strasbourg ...	Esther Serfaty	Maurice	M. 5 „
			Lydia	F. 2 „
Toledano, Pinhas Samuel	Rue Clemenceau	Luna Benasayag	Maurice	M. 19 „
			Alegria	F. 18 „
			Aida	F. 15 „
Toledano, Isaac (son of Samuel)	136, Avenue Gén. Drude ...	Bachelor.		
Toledano, Isaac (son of Raphael Moses)	12, Rue des Fondouks ...	Luna Chocron	Meir	M. 20 „
			Florence	F. 17 „
Wazana, Judah	5, Rue Jamaa Essouk ...	Fébé Elmaleh	Albert	M. 17 „
			Moïse	M. 15 „
			Simon	M. 12 „
			Renée	F. 10 „
			Perla	F. 6 „
			Marcos	M. 4 „

(2) *Consular Employees.*

Abdelhalek ben Omar Sweri	British Consulate	Zahra bent Haman Znatti	Driss	M. 7 yrs.
			Fatma	F. 3 „
			Omar	M. 1 „
Ali bel Maati	British Consulate	Fatna bent Mohamed ben Bouchaib	Zahra	F. 14 „
			Tahra	F. 12 „
			Bouchaib ...	M. 10 „
			Saidia	F. 8 „
			Maati	M. 6 „
Kubbour bel Madani Hamri	British Consulate	Fatima bent Abderrahman ben D'Kia	Mohamed ...	M. 11 „
			Saadia	F. 2 „
			Omar	M. 2 mths.
Ohana, Mesod	Boulevard de Lorraine ...	Odette Chana	No minor children.	
Taïbi Benghalem	British Consulate	Fatma bent Sifateh ...	Fatma	F. 18 yrs.
			Abderrahman ...	M. 13 „
			Mhamed	M. 9 „
			Abdeslam ...	M. 6 „
			Khadija	F. 3 „
			Zhor	F. 1 „

IV.—Mazagan Consular District.

(1) *Semsars.*

Bensimon, Abraham S. ...	65, Avenue Clemenceau, Mazagan	Zamila, *née* Znaty ...	Rachel	F. 18 yrs.
			Salomon Raphael	M. 13 „
			Viviane	F. 11 „
Bensimon, Nissim	18, Avenue R. Poincaré, Mazagan	Widow	No minor children.	

Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
Bensimon, Saadia ...	43, Avenue Clemenceau, Mazagan	Simi Esther, *née* Cohen ...	Sarah	F. 19 yrs.
			Aaron Haï ...	M. 15 „
			Joseph Raphael...	M. 11 „
			Nadia Luna ...	F. 9 „
Bensimon, Joseph ...	5, Rue d'Auvergne, Mazagan	Julie, *née* Benouaish ...	Yamila	F. 19 „
			Elie Isaac ...	M. 18 „
			Jacob	M. 17 „
			Messod	M. 13 „
			Leon	M. 12 „
Benatar, Joseph	5, Place Brudo, Mazagan	Saba, *née* Assouline ...	No minor children.	
Ben Dagha, Ismail ...	23, Rue Ben Dagha, Mazagan	Aicha bent Sliman ...	Sadia	F. 14 „
			Tamou	F. 10 „
			Malika	F. 6 „
			Nahima	F. 2 „
Bensoussan, Messod ...	6, Boulevard Ct. Lachèze, Mazagan	Mary, *née* Laredo ...	Elie Victor ...	M. 12 „
			Salomon	M. 10 „
			Eata	F. 6 „
			Minnie	F. 5 „
Ruimy, Nissim	4, Rue du Dr. Blanc, Mazagan	Bachelor.		
Sahrawey ben Sherif ...	Ownat	Fatma bent Gilali Marrakchi	Tahar	M. 17 „
		Sherifia bent Kaddour ...	Khadidja ...	F. 20 „
			Bark	M. 19 „
			Elhassen	M. 10 „
			Ourdia	F. 7 „
		Zarah bent El Fatmi.		
		Zarah bent si Gilali Tounsie.		

(2) *Consular Employees.*

Benatar, David	6, Place Brudo, Mazagan	Bachelor.		
Hadj Moussa ben si Hossein	6, Rue N°. 306, Mazagan	Khadidja bent Abdelkader Serraj	Si Mohamed ...	M. 9 yrs.
			Sadia	F. 6 „
			Hamed	M. 4 „
			Nafissa	F. 3 „
			Fatma	F. 6 mths.
Hamed ben si Mohamed Raffi	4, Rue d'Alger, Mazagan	Tamou bent si Abdallah.		
Larbi bel Hadj Mohamed ben Habeeb	7, Rue N°. 46, Mazagan ...	Zarah bent si Mohamed el Moono.		
Miloodie bel Hashmee ...	10, Rue N°. 347, Mazagan	Fatima bent Rahal.		

V.—Marrakesh Consular District.

(1) *Semsars at Marrakesh.*

Alloul, Mordeçai	Marrakesh	Deceased	Nissim	M. 18 yrs.
Azoulay, Moïse	Marrakesh	Esther	Jacqueline ...	F. 8 „
			Elie	M. 5 „
			David	M. 3 „
Biaz, Mohamed el ...	Marrakesh	Deceased	Khadija	F. 11 „
			Mohammed ...	M. 9 „
			Aicha	F. 6 „
		Khadija bent Mohamed.		
		Tamou bent Abbas.		
Burdai, Mohamed bel Hadj Mohamed el	Marrakesh	Fatna bent Mohamed ...	Thami	M. 8 „
			Malika	F. 6 „
			Bouziane ...	M. 4 „
			El Aziza	F. 2 „
Hadida, Solomon	Marrakesh	Hassiba.		
Mansouri, Hassan ben Ahmed el	Marrakesh	Hadda bent Moussa ...	Mohammed ...	M. 8 „
			Hechouma ...	F. 6 „
			Halima	F. 4 „
			Aicha	F. 3 „
			Abderrahmane ...	M. 1 „
		Henia bent Ibrik	Abdeslam ...	M. 4 „
			Fatna	F. 2 „
			Najat	F. 1 „
		Ibrika bent Himar ...	Mohammed-Abdelkrim	M. 1 „
		Halima bent Ahmed.		
Nahmias, Isaac	Marrakesh	Fiby	Ninette	F. 10 „
			Simi	F. 7 „
			Rebecca	F. 5 „
			Amram	M. 3 „
			Salomon	M. 1 „

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Name.	Address.	Name of Wife and Wives.	Children.	Sex and age of children.
Tazi, Hamad ben Tahar	Marrakesh	Rahma bent Mohammed	Mohammed	M. 15 yrs.
			Abderrahmane	M. 10 „
			Malika	F. 11 „
			Tahar	M. 3 „
Tazi, Mohamed ben Tahar	Marrakesh	Oum el Kheir	Aicha	F. 7 „
		Oum Keltoum	Maria	F. 7 „
			Rabia	F. 5 „
			Latifa	F. 3 „
			Mohammed	M. 2 „

(2) *Consular Employees.*

Coriat, Nessim	British Consulate, Marrakesh.
Soudani, Omar	British Consulate, Marrakesh

(3) *Semsars at Mogador.*

Bensussan, Judah Meyer	Mogador	Simy	David	M. 19 yrs.
			Gurty	F. 17 „
			Lorette	F. 16 „
			Doris	F. 15 „
			Edmond	M. 13 „
			Yvoyne	F. 11 „
			Meir	M. 9 „
			Violette	F. 5 „
			Hélène	F. 3 „
Bradhey, Regragui ould Hadj M'Barek el	Mogador	Zahra bent Larbi.		
Corcos, Jacob	Mogador	Hanna	Rachel	F. 18 „
			Lina	F. 16 „
Elharrar, Isaac Joseph	Mogador	Perla	Nissim	M. 11 „
			Elie	M. 10 „
			Hélène	F. 6 „
			Joseph	M. 3 „
Levy, Aaron Judah	Mogador	Miriam.		
Levy, Simon	Mogador..			
Lugassy, David	Mogador..			
Rosilio, Messod Abraham	Mogador	Aida	Hylda	F. 3 „
			André	M. 1 „
Wezman, Yais	Mogador	Ledicia	Salomon	M. 8 „
			Amram	M. 6 „
			Samuel	M. 3 „
			Marcelle	F. 1 „

(4) *Semsars at Saffi.*

Aissa, Rahmoun ben Mohamed ben	Saffi	Daouia bent Mohamed	Mokhtar	M. 11 yrs.
			Abderrahman	M. 9 „
			Aomar	M. 8 „
			Mustapha	M. 7 „
Cohen, Abraham Menassé Saffi Hatchuel, Menassé Joseph Saffi.	Saffi	Clara	Menassito	M. 3 „

Enclosure 2 in No. 17.

Liste des Employés indigènes du Consulat Général britannique à Tanger dont l'emploi date d'avant la mise en vigueur de la Convention de Paris de 1923.

Mohammed el Aiachi : Domestique.
Mohammed Bouroura : Domestique.
Hadj Mohamed Ould Si Driss : Mokhazni.
Mohammed el Haouzi : Domestique.
Mohammed el Mehadi : Écuyer.
Si Boubeker ben Hadj el Mehdi el Menebhi : Interprète.
Si Mohammed ben Hadj el Mehdi el Menebhi : Interprète.
Abderrahman ben Hadj Mohammed ben Hadj Mustafa : Mokhazni.
Allal ben Ahmed Tetouani : Valet de chambre.

Enclosure 3 in No. 17.

I.—*List of Moorish Subjects Employed as Semsars in the Spanish Zone of Morocco for* 1938.

No. of Cert.	Name of Semsar.	Residence.	Name of Employer.	Residence of Employer.
1	Abraham Bengualid	Tetuan	S. Arditti Brothers	Manchester.
2	Jaime Benolol	Tetuan	John Tuffnell & Co.	Manchester.
3	Solomon M. Serfaty	Tetuan	John Tuffnell & Co.	Manchester.
4	Moises D. Sananes	Tetuan	Dudley, Cowan & Co.	Liverpool.
5	Hamed Ben Mohammed Benabud	Tetuan	Joseph Crosfield	Warrington.
6	Amram Mesod Amselem	Larache	M. de J. Levy & Sons	London.
7	Simon Mesod Amselem	Larache	M. de J. Levy & Sons	London.
8	Mesod J. Amar	Larache	Wm. Gossage & Sons	Widnes.
9	Alberto M. Abecassis	Larache	Joseph Crosfield	Warrington.
10	Solomon J. Benchimol	Alcazar	S. L. Balensi	Gibraltar.
11	David Crespin	Alcazar	Robert Baelz & Co.	London.

II.—*List of Consular Employees at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Tetuan for the Year* 1938.

1. Abdes-Selam Er-Rzini : Scribe.
2. Mohammed Er-Rzini : Interpreter.
3. Mokhtar Ben Ahmed Bulaish : Soldier.
4. Mohammed Ben Hamed Ben Hamud : Servant.
5. Solomon Marques : Servant.

List of Consular Employees at the British Vice-Consulate at Larache for the Year 1938.

1. Isaac M. Matitia : Interpreter.
2. Ahmed Benhayon : Scribe.
3. Mohammed Larby : Soldier.
4. Amram J. Haligua : Servant.
5. Abraham H. Serfaty : Servant.

[W 12260/1629/28] No. 18.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received September* 13.)

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Tangier, September* 12, 1938.

GENDARMERIE captured last night several lorries and motor cars full of Arabs and Spanish Communists, armed with Czechoslovak and Mexican rifles and hand grenades, on their way to Spanish zone, where they evidently intended to create trouble. Matter is now being investigated by police.

His Majesty's consul, Tetuan, [? group omitted] great nervousness in districts bordering on French frontier, where officials and population fear imminence of French invasion. Reports which reach us here indicate that French protectorate troops are fully mobilised on the frontier and ready to march in at a moment's notice. French military authorities have long boasted that they could occupy Spanish zone in forty-eight hours.

I am going over to Tetuan to see the High Commissioner this afternoon.

For some time he has been convinced that the French are merely awaiting favourable moment to put up an incident as an excuse for intervention. He told me recently, as an instance of their preparations, that four 15-centim. guns had been placed at Arbaoua, which could have no object but to bombard Alcazar. He could not hope to stop advance of French mechanised army along the coast (though His Majesty's consul at Tetuan reports that a battery brought from Spain has been placed at Laraiche). His only chance would be to arm his Moors and take to the mountains and wage guerrilla war, which French would

not find so easy to crush, and, if possible, get through to Fez and raise Moors there.

H.M.S. [?group omitted] has just left, but if circumstances appear to warrant it, I will ask Admiral, Gibraltar, to send a ship. However, I prefer to wait a little, as I am anxious not to give impression here of being alarmed by having ship in every few days.

[W 12305/103/28] No. 19.

Visits of German Warships to Tangier.

(1)

M. Corbin to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 14.)

M. le Secrétaire d'État, *Londres, le* 13 *septembre* 1938.

COMME suite à ma communication No. 407 du 5 août dernier, j'ai l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence que la question concernant l'accès des navires de guerre du Reich au port de Tanger a fait l'objet, conformément aux vues résumées dans la lettre précitée, d'un échange de notes entre l'Ambassade d'Allemagne et le Ministère des Affaires étrangères à Paris.

A la date du 18 août, le Comte de Welczeck a attiré encore une fois l'attention de M. Georges Bonnet sur l'importance d'ordre moral plutôt que d'ordre pratique que le Gouvernement de Berlin attachait à une prompte solution de cette affaire. "Je suis en conséquence," précise la note de l'Ambassadeur, "autorisé à vous faire savoir que le Gouvernement n'a pas l'intention d'user fréquemment des facilités, égales à celles dont bénéficient les autres Puissances, qui lui seraient éventuellement accordées en ce qui concerne les escales des bâtiments de guerre allemands dans la zone de Tanger."

Par une note du 27 août, M. Georges Bonnet a répondu que le Gouvernement français ne voyait pas d'inconvénient à ce que désormais les bâtiments de guerre allemands pussent bénéficier dans ladite zone pour leurs escales des mêmes facilités que ceux des autres Puissances. Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères a pris acte en outre des intentions manifestées par le Gouvernement du Reich quant à l'usage qu'il se propose de faire de ces facilités.

Cet échange de notes donne tout lieu de croire au Gouvernement français que les difficultés provoquées à Tanger par les navires de guerre du Reich ne se reproduiront plus. Mon Gouvernement espère également que le Gouvernement britannique sera satisfait de l'arrangement intervenu.

Veuillez, &c.
C. CORBIN.

(2)

Viscount Halifax to M. Corbin.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, September* 24, 1938.

WITH reference to your note No. 483 of the 13th September in which you were so good as to inform me of the arrangement reached with the German Government relating to the visits of German warships to the Tangier Zone, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have learnt with satisfaction of the arrangement in question.

I have, &c.
HALIFAX.

[W 12609/1629/28] No. 20.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 14.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rabat, September* 14, 1938.

YOUR telegram No. 11.

Acting Resident General Morize told me on 5th September that French would cross into and occupy Spanish Zone at the first sign of Franco joining Germany in the event of war. I consider possibility of France taking this action in war time even before Franco moved cannot altogether be dismissed. A number of officers would favour it.

Morize said that he anticipated no major Nationalist disturbance if war occurred, and present state of French Morocco, greatly improved since last autumn, seems to justify this.

(Repeated to Paris.)

[W 12412/103/28] No. 21.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 15.)

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Tangier, September* 14, 1938.

MY immediately preceding telegram.

Attempted raid turned out to be much more serious than appeared from the first reports, and I therefore asked Admiral at Gibraltar to send one of his Majesty's ships yesterday. Situation is now perfectly quiet except for vague threats from Spanish Communists that their comrades will be out of gaol in three days' time.

Of the raiders thirty-eight were caught and a number escaped. One arms deposit has been discovered containing three late model light machine guns, 58 Mexican Mauser rifles, 150 cases of ammunition, pistols, hand grenades, and three officers' uniforms with Soviet emblems. Number of recruits for raid is said to be between 500 and 600. Recruiting has been going on for some time, apparently with the knowledge if not connivance of the police and, it would seem, of French officials at Mendoubieh. Episode which might easily have developed into serious international incident has shown once more the extreme urgency of reform of the police (please see my despatch No. 152 of 29th August). Italian Minister has just called to say that he intends to propose officially at the next meeting of the Committee of Control that British chief of police should be appointed with full powers to reorganise the force; otherwise his Government would have to take measures to protect their nationals probably under scheme evolved at the beginning of Spanish civil war whereby senior naval officers of various countries would form a defence committee to take over the maintenance of public order in international zone.

General view here is that raid was promoted by French authorities in order to have excuse for intervention in Tangier on day of Herr Hitler's [group omitted] in case war broke out. Anyhow, whatever their exact responsibility, they are evidently much embarrassed at fiasco and unpleasant publicity and are doing their utmost to stifle the affair and generally dissociate themselves. Chief of Staff of Resident-General at Rabat has sent personal message to Spanish (Nationalist) commandant of gendarmerie congratulating him on his success in maintaining neutrality of Tangier under such trying circumstances.

High Commissioner of Tetuan has addressed strong note to president of Committee of Control protesting against the use of Tangier and international zone as base for organisation of military expedition against Spanish zone. When I went over to Tetuan yesterday I found him in the best of spirits. He said that he was perfectly informed of everything that happened in Tangier, and for a long time had known of preparations for raid. Now attempt had been made and had failed he was quite relieved, and felt sure scandal would be so enormous that he would have no more trouble from Spanish Communists in Tangier for at least another year.

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[W 12422/1629/28] No. 22.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Tangier, September* 16, 1938.

HIGH Commissioner, Tetuan, has sent me urgent message asking that military attaché may be sent to discuss military situation in connexion with massing of French troops on the frontier. Of 90,000 in the Protectorate over half were on the frontier of Spanish Zone and further detachments were moving from Oran districts.

My military adviser, whose principal work is that of military secretary of the Governor of Gibraltar, came over for a few days in the spring and was taken for an interesting trip to the Protectorate by French military attaché. He has never been to the Spanish Zone. I think it would be a very good thing if he or some other fairly senior officer could be sent to Tetuan to establish contact and report on the situation from a military point of view. Request, however, dates from critical day before yesterday, when all sorts of rumours were flying about of imminence of French invasion.

[W 12678/1629/28] No. 23.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Tangier, September* 18, 1938.

REFERRING to current rumours of possible French invasion of Spanish Zone, my French colleague told me this morning that his Government had never contemplated such a thing unless, of course, General Franco committed imbecility of attacking the Pyrenees or in some other way threw in his lot with the Germans, *e.g.*, presumably if he allowed German ships to operate from his ports. France, he said, would have quite enough with one war with Germany without deliberately seeking another.

French Minister assured me that military measures in the Protectorate were not more than normal preparation made in the moment of tension and for use wherever necessary, *i.e.*, in French Tunisia or anywhere else. Besides, he added, rather contemptuously, that they did not need 70,000 of their best troops to do an easy job like the Spanish Zone, which was practically defenceless.

As regards Tangier, he assured me that the French Government were only too anxious to collaborate in avoiding incidents and maintaining neutrality of International Zone.

Meanwhile, His Majesty's consul, Tetuan, reports that since his visit to Laraiche, where apparently state of panic reigns, High Commissioner is more than ever preoccupied as to possibility of incidents which might provoke hostilities; he is convinced that Spanish and French extremists, especially if they fail to start war in Europe, will do everything to create such an incident, and then throw the blame on him as being in the hands of Germans and Italians. For this reason he is particularly anxious to visit British military attaché, who will see that the accusation is completely untrue, and that up to a few days ago no sort of preparation had been made to resist invasion.

His Majesty's consul reports that, according to reliable information, between 13th and 15th September about 1,000 to 2,000 troops were moved from the Peninsula to Spanish Zone, and some artillery, including anti-tanks. Large concentration of French troops at Oudja, which is said to include ninety-two tanks, could overrun Melilla district with the greatest ease.

I report the above developments as they occurred, but, of course, everything here depends on the European situation.

(Copy by bag to Rabat.)

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[W 12614/1629/28] No. 24.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received September* 19.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) *Rabat, September* 19, 1938.

MY telegrams Nos. 12 and 13.

General Blanc, Governor of region of Fez, has told vice-consul there that when in Paris recently he outlined to General Staff plan for occupation of Franco's Spain by an army operating from Toulouse in the event of war with Germany. General also recommended a French occupation of Spanish Morocco and Tangier and a British occupation of Ceuta. He said that his proposals were at first considered harmful, but subsequently viewed more favourably.

(Repeated to Paris and Tangier.)

[W 12767/1629/28] No. 25.

Consul-General, Tangier, to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received September* 23.)

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September* 23, 1938.

HIS Majesty's consul, Tetuan, was informed by High Commissoner, that he had received French military attaché at Tangier on 21st September, who delivered message from General Nogues.

French Resident-General conveyed that French military movements were in no way directed against Spanish Zone, and that Spanish authorities should feel no anxiety. Military attaché expressed some surprise at the Spanish military activity. Colonel Begbeider had then given French military attaché frank account of his military dispositions. Normal garrison had been six weak battalions and five training depots for the Spanish recruits, with 1,200 Moorish regular police and 3,000 Moorish irregular police. As the result of war scare, raising of provisional force of 8,000 native regular police had been ordered. Eight battalions of Spanish regulars were now arriving from Spain, also two batteries of anti-tank guns for Alcazarquivir and Melilla.

High Commissioner was anxious that British Government should understand reasons for present increase in the forces in Spanish Zone.

(Repeated to Rabat.)

[W 12614/1629/28] No. 26.

Viscount Halifax to Sir E. Phipps (*Paris*).

(No. 249. Saving.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Foreign Office, September* 23, 1938.

RABAT telegrams Nos. 12 and 14 [of 14th and 19th September: Possible French military action in Spanish Morocco].

Please indicate to French Government the plans which are said to be under consideration by French General Staff, and point out that His Majesty's Government would desire to be consulted in event of military action in areas in question being seriously contemplated.

(Repeated to Rabat, No. 13, and Tangier, No. 16.)

[W 12856/1629/28] No. 27.

Sir E. Phipps to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received September* 27.)

(No. 620. Saving.)
(Telegraphic.) *En clair.* *Paris, September* 26, 1938.

YOUR telegram No. 249, Saving [of 23rd September: Possible French military action in Spanish Morocco].

Political Director states that His Majesty's Government need not be anxious on this subject, and that French plans are still somewhat "in the air."

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[W 12921/1629/28] No. 28.

Acting Consul-General, Tangier, to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 27.)

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) *Tangier, September 27, 1938.*

MY telegram No. 28.

His Majesty's consul, Tetuan, reports that High Commissioner is preoccupied by what he considers exceptional and unnecessary concentration of French troops and their activity on Spanish Zone frontier. High Commissioner concludes that French intend to attack Spanish Zone in the event of war in Europe. He was expecting ultimatum from French for occupation of main centres of zone. In view of previous arrangement with General Franco he must refuse, and as Spanish forces were unable to hold the town and communications, he must wage guerrilla warfare from the hills. In the view of High Commissioner, it was essential for General Franco to remain neutral in the event of war. He scouted the idea that Spanish Zone could become base for German or Italian forces. He ridiculed French charges of creating a dangerous situation by arming the Moors.

Seventy thousand Moorish fighting men were in Spain and remaining population were mostly old men and boys.

(Repeated to Rabat.)

[W 13018/1629/28] No. 29.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 30.)

(No. 87. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Rabat, September 17, 1938.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 5th instant I paid, on the occasion of my return from leave, a visit to M. Morize, who, as délégué, assumes the civil functions of the resident-general and commander-in-chief when General Noguès is absent from the Protectorate. Conversation dealt largely with the unsettled international situation as it affected or might affect the French Zone of Morocco. The French Zone was, M. Morize said, now quiet throughout, and he did not anticipate any Nationalist outbreaks in the event of a European war. The situation would be quite different from that which obtained in 1914, when much of Morocco was still unsubdued, overland communications with Algeria were as yet unestablished and blocked by the warlike tribes of the Taza area, and the Spanish Zone was not in the hands of an unfriendly insurgent Government, swayed by hostile European influences. If a war with Germany supervened, M. Morize declared that France would send troops across the zonal border and occupy the Spanish Zone at the first sign of General Franco siding with Germany. The task would be easy; the zone had been denuded of adult males, 50,000 of the population having been drafted to Spain, and in Ceuta alone was there a garrison of any size. The Spanish Zone occupied, it should, he continued, not be a difficult matter to come to an agreement with the British as to making the best use of the Tangier Zone in the interests of both allies.

2. Two days after this visit, the resident-general, who had cut short his leave in France, returned. I called upon him yesterday, and he spoke to me about what might be the sequence of events in the Protectorate should France be involved in war with Germany. He assured me first and foremost that no fears need be felt as to disturbances in the French Zone. As regards the Spanish Zone, the Italians there were terrified of a French occupation. The authorities were arming the tribesmen. He did not mind this and was taking no action in the matter. Indeed, it was all to the good, as he was certain they would co-operate with advancing French and colonial forces in an operation which would take only a few days to carry out. The Spanish Zone once occupied, he would hope to see similar action taken, by British and French troops acting in concert, in respect of a Tangier Zone whose inhabitants were torn by conflicting sympathies liable to find active expression to an extent with which the local forces of the law would be inadequate to cope.

3. I asked General Noguès whether he contemplated marching into the Spanish Zone even if the Franco Government should remain technically neutral in a conflict. He replied that such neutrality could only be relative. Although some of his generals would most gladly get rid of their Italian and German helpers, Franco himself was less eager. He was too deeply committed to these Powers, and the resources of insurgent Spain, her air and submarine bases would be at their disposal.

4. It appears from the two conversations recorded above that a French invasion and occupation of the Spanish Zone might well follow close upon the outbreak of a war with Germany.

5. I share much of the optimism expressed by General Noguès and M. Morize as to the attitude of the native population. The situation is greatly improved in comparison with that which existed a year ago, and a better harvest should assist in prolonging this state of affairs. His Majesty's vice-consul at Fez informs me that nationalist ardour, although it still exists, seems to be on the wane in that most politically minded of Moroccan towns, a fact which he ascribes in part to a growing belief among the educated Moors that, were France to be ousted from the position she holds, Italy or Germany would be likely to step in, and that the last state might well be worse than the first.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris, and to His Majesty's Consul-General at Tangier.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

[W 13020/1629/28] No. 30.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(Received September 30.)

(No. 211.)

HIS Majesty's Consul-General at Tangier presents his compliments to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to Tangier telegram No. 28 of the 23rd September, has the honour to transmit to him a copy of Tetuan despatch No. 156 to Tangier, dated the 23rd September, respecting a conversation between the High Commissioner and the French Military Attaché.

Tangier, September 24, 1938.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Consul Monypenny to Mr. Keeling.

(No. 156.)
Sir, *Tetuan, September 23, 1938.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 155 of the 17th September, I have the honour to report that the High Commissioner requested me to go and see him last evening, and gave me the following further account of the military situation in this zone.

2. He said that the French Military Attaché at Tangier had come to Tetuan two days ago, with a message from General Noguès to the effect that French military movements in French Morocco were in no way directed against the Spanish Zone, and there was no reason whatever for the Spanish Nationalist authorities to feel the slightest anxiety on that score. The military attaché added that on the French side there was now some surprise at the reported Spanish military activities in this area.

3. Colonel Beigbeder said that in reply he had been quite frank with his visitor and given him full details of military dispositions in this area, which, he said, are as follows:—

4. The normal garrison for the entire zone until a few days ago consisted of six weak Spanish battalions and five training depots for Spanish recruits. There were also 1,200 Moorish regular police and 3,000 Moorish irregular police. The whole force did not possess more than three days' supply of ammunition.

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5. In the last few days, as a result of the war scare, he had ordered the raising of a provisional force of 8,000 additional native irregular police. He had also asked for eight battalions of Spanish infantry from Spain: four from the northern and four from the southern fronts. These battalions, which were now arriving, were over strength and would be split up into sixteen battalions, to be sent to various parts of the frontier. Two batteries of anti-tank guns had also arrived from Spain. One battery would go to Alcazarquivir and the other to Melilla. The French Military Attaché had mentioned tanks, but Colonel Beigbeder had replied that tanks were for the offensive, and that as the Spaniards had no aggressive intentions against the French, no tanks had been sent for.

6. Colonel Beigbeder added that he had thanked the military attaché for his visit and the message he had brought, but had pointed out that his visit would have been of much greater benefit to all if it had occurred on the 9th or the 10th September, before the crisis, and would have spared him (Colonel Beigbeder) several days of acute anxiety. In fact, he had been so convinced at one moment that war was imminent and that the French were about to march into this zone that he had actually left Tetuan, on the night of the 14th September, for the Riff country to call tribesmen to arms against the invaders. Shortly after his departure, however, the news had been received by wireless of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed visit to Herr Hitler, and the staff of the High Commission had telephoned to him and given him the good news, whereupon he had immediately returned.

7. In conclusion, Colonel Beigbeder said that he was anxious that the British authorities should understand the reasons for the present increase of military forces in this zone. In any case, he thought that the reinforcements could not possibly be considered excessive in present circumstances. He added, with a laugh, that the authorities in Spain had, of course, fobbed off on to him their worst eight battalions.

I have, &c.
R. G. MONYPENNY.

[W 17062/1629/28] No. 31.

Consul-General Hurst to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received December* 28.)

(No. 105.)
My Lord, *Rabat, December* 7, 1938.

IN the autumn of 1937 the political situation in the French Zone of Morocco had deteriorated to such a point as to inspire alarm and serious misgivings as regards the future. Moorish Nationalist outbreaks, which showed evidence of careful planning and of an extensive organisation, were occurring in different towns. The Resident-General hit hard, and they stopped, but one wondered for how long.

2. Now, little more than a year later, the situation has greatly improved, and General Noguès's assurances to me, at the time of the September crisis (which the French in Morocco took with admirable calmness) that no apprehension as to disturbances in the French Zone need be felt in the event of a major war in Europe were largely justified.

3. General Noguès has continued his policy of gradual betterment over a wide field of the lot of the native. The statutory minimum wage has taken recognition of the upward rush of prices, and has been raised twice since its inception two years ago. Settlements of huts in orderly rows have been built outside Rabat, and one or two of the larger towns in place of the insanitary "bidonvilles" or collections of shacks made of old petroleum tins. The Moroccan judiciary has been improved by legislation, small irrigation works have been persevered with, and a wider range of posts in the administration has been opened to the Moor who has the requisite degrees. (Reforms in the field of native education, however, lag behind.) Yet the wise policy of the Resident-General would not of itself have sufficed to bring about such a marked improvement in the situation any more than it was able to prevent the sudden unpopularity—indeed, odium—into which he fell with native circles in the towns in the autumn of 1937. The going in general is now better. A harvest up to the

average has followed a series of lean years, and the Office du Blé secures established prices for the local grower. The typhus epidemic in the south has sunk to negligible proportions, though there are some slight signs of recrudescence. The spell of imprisonment, and in some cases deportation, suffered by the ringleaders and many of the rank and file in the Nationalist disturbances of late 1937 (all except the most prominent leaders of the movement have now been released and returned) has effectively cooled many a hot-head. Moreover, there are reasons to believe that some of the Nationalist leaders have come to realise, from recent events in Europe, that even were a French protectorate shaken off, Germany or Italy would be likely to step in, with worse results. The money and efforts undoubtedly spent by these latter Powers in propaganda have, in fact, produced no commensurate results, nor have the vaunted reforms granted by the Franco Administration in the Spanish Zone created across the border to any appreciable extent that restlessness which the Administration in question may well have hoped would have been one of their incidental consequences. The Resident-General undoubtedly breathes more freely in the large air of the Daladier Government—with whose political tenets his own, although he never obtrudes them, probably coincide—than was the case under those of M. Blum, when his very competent, but decidedly left-wing, Délégué and Secretary-General, M. Morize, had more scope for experimental social legislation than his chief would have wished or thought wise in a Moslem protectorate.

4. So much for the present. As to the future, much will depend on economic conditions as they affect the natives: the harvests, the cost of living and the incidence of taxation. If such are favourable and if no change of Resident-General results in an early reversal of the policy of General Noguès—who, though he possesses none of the flamboyant genius of his erstwhile chief, Marshal Lyautey, has a valuable capacity for taking infinite pains—the outlook is fairly bright Advanced nationalism in this zone draws its recruits from the far from populous ranks of the *intelligentsia* (and the younger generation at that) of Fez, Rabat-Salé and, to a lesser degree, the other large towns, using as their tools for the riots and disturbances of last year those dregs of the population who drift discontented, hungry, workless and unemployable to the outskirts of the towns. In an uncertain future one forecast may be permitted: the Sultan, Sidi Mohammed, is never likely to allow himself to be used as a rallying-point for ambitious schemes and plans. Possessed of a very fair intelligence, surrounded in the Makhzen by counsellors of venerable age, this sad-faced, sickly young man is quite resigned to playing his part of a convenient figurehead for the French; indeed, twelve years on the throne must have made it almost second nature for him.

5. As regards the international relations of the French Zone, the tendency of recent years to chafe at the economic liberty and equality imposed by the Act of Algeciras, to try and whittle away or circumvent these restrictions and to incorporate the protectorate more closely in the framework of the French Empire and forget that the Frenchman is himself a foreigner in Morocco, is not likely to diminish. When a European war seemed imminent, indications were not lacking that the leading protectorate officials hoped to secure as one of the lesser fruits of victory some simplification of the tangled trinity of zones into which the Shereefian Empire is at present divided.

6. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris and His Majesty's Consul-General in Tangier.

I have, &c.
L. H. HURST.

[W 17066/17066/28] No. 32.

Mr. Keeling to Viscount Halifax.—(*Received December* 28.)

(No. 155A.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 23, 1938.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my annual report on the heads of foreign missions at Tangier.

I have, &c.
EDWARD KEELING.

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Enclosure in No. 32.

Report on Heads of Foreign Missions at Tangier.

Belgium.

M. Francis Janssens, consul-general since the 30th July, 1937, with personal rank of minister plenipotentiary.

His last post was minister at Addis Ababa.

M. Janssens is not very intelligent, but he is a perfect gentleman and a pleasant and friendly colleague. Next year he will be president of the Committee of Control.

His wife is of Dutch origin, a widow much younger than he, with a daughter. She dresses quite well and dabbles in spiritualism. They have taken an old house, done it up with good taste, and entertain agreeably.

France.

M. Charles Avonde Froment, consul-general since the 28th December, 1936, with the personal rank of minister plenipotentiary.

M. Avonde's whole career has been either in or connected with Morocco. Some ten years ago he was transferred to Paris, took part in the 1928 negotiations and subsequently was assistant in the African Section at the Quai d'Orsay until his present appointment. It was generally supposed that he came here with the idea of putting in two years abroad and, having made a name for himself, of succeeding M. de Saint-Quentin.

His predecessor at Tangier, M. de Laforcade, having been accused of lack of vigour in pushing French interests, M. Avonde, on his arrival, at once made it clear that he was not going to lay himself open to any such charge. The fact that he had had no training at diplomatic posts abroad did not worry him in the slightest, and he set about in a tactless manner, which annoyed everyone but the French, to give us lessons in French predominance here. "Tanger cette gentille petite ville chérifienne," has always been one of his favourite remarks before other foreigners. A life-long experience of Morocco has taught him everything that is to be known of the problems, history and statistics of the country, and, being extremely sharp, he was quick to see his chance in the temporary absence of official Spanish opposition since the outbreak of the civil war. But his sharpness is evidently rather that of a clever provincial solicitor than of a man accustomed to deal with international affairs. Anyhow, he has attacked the problem of Tangier most unwisely. With the Government Spaniards solidly behind him, and thereby an overwhelming majority in the Assembly, if, instead of antagonising almost everyone by a campaign of ruthlessness and general disregard for the rights of the statutory Powers, had he shown a fraction of the diplomatic tact and *souplesse* of his penultimate predecessor (now French Minister in Cairo), he might have made some headway, and, anyhow, not have got himself into his present mess.

M. Avonde is a very fluent speaker and is never tired of making long speeches both in the Committee of Control and on the innumerable occasions of French colony gatherings. The less said about his personal appearance the better. For a Frenchman he is quite devoid of the sixth sense, personal or intellectual charm, and painfully abstemious as to any form of humour, while his politeness is oily and nauseating.

His (second) wife, the daughter of a Front populaire politician, was typist in some Government office. She is embarrassingly gushing and at smart parties generally wears thick white cotton gloves, always dresses in black except for hotel dances, when she drapes herself in the Spanish Republican flag. M. Avonde came here very much under the auspices of the Front populaire, who at the present moment are backing him strongly, and his future will probably be largely bound up with the fortunes of that party.

The Avondes entertain largely, but almost exclusively their own colony, which sounds extremely complicated. They say there are no less than forty-two political groups of different shades, ranging from the ultra-Right to the most advanced type of Communists.

Italy.

M. Pierfilippo de Rossi del Lion Nero, consul-general since September 1935, with personal rank of minister plenipotentiary.

He was Italian Minister at Athens before he came here, and it is generally supposed that he was moved on account of having been involved in the Veniselos revolt. He dislikes Tangier and everything connected with it, and for the last two years has been continually hoping for a move. Recently he was talked of for the embassy at Santiago. For a man so clever and extraordinarily active, it is rather surprising that he has not got on quicker in a service where promotion is generally not slow, but he has had powerful enemies at the Palazzo Chigi, including Signor Bastianini, and perhaps even Fascists were sometimes bored with M. de Rossi's dynamism. From what I heard when I was last in Rome and recently here, I should be inclined to say that he has survived his bad moment, and having, it appears, succeeded in interesting Count Ciano in the question of Tangier, he may perhaps finish with something more in the lime-light than Chile.

During 1936, viz., the latter part of the Abyssinian war and the first months of the Spanish civil war, M. de Rossi was both president of the Committee of Control in Tangier and the only channel of communication between the Italian Government and General Franco, and he naturally made the most of his position to push the Italian interest in every possible way. I am informed on the best authority that it was largely owing to his continual and almost nagging insistence as a matter of vital interest for Italy's future position in the Mediterranean that the Italian Government finally decided to go in for intervention in Spain on a large scale. Having taken such a large part in the negotiations, M. de Rossi was naturally bitterly disappointed at not being appointed the first Italian Ambassador to Nationalist Spain.

Since he has ceased to be president of the Committee of Control and Italian relations with General Franco's Government now pass through the normal channels of the embassy at Salamanca, M. de Rossi has had much less scope for his activities, and he tells everyone he is only counting the days till he can get away from this boring place. But, meanwhile, he keeps his hand in by having from time to time a real good row with the French. It is the only sport, he says, that makes life tolerable for him here. Personally, I have always found him a very pleasant colleague. He is especially well informed and has always been most ready to impart to me any interesting information. When I arrived here, he was looked upon as a sinister Machiavellian figure who was every moment preparing some dastardly *coup*. M. de Rossi loves a fight like a tenacious terrier, but he is essentially a realist and (though I had great difficulty in convincing people here) much too clever to risk creating incidents which could, in the existing circumstances, only turn to his country's disadvantage.

Mme. de Rossi is from Marseilles; very definitely not of the highest class, but always very amiable and pleasant. Knowing what a hornet's nest of gossip Tangier is, she was rather indiscreet in one or two foolish escapades last year which were, of course, immediately reported to Rome in duly exaggerated form and probably did not do her husband's career any good. M. de Rossi, for his part, is gay and good company, with a slight partiality for the very young ladies of society. The Rossis used to entertain quite lavishly, but lately they have given it up almost completely; they say the local society is really not worth spending money on, and as long as the Spanish war lasts there are very few interesting people passing through Tangier.

Netherlands.

M. F. Gerth van Wijk, consul-general since January 1925, with personal rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

M. van Wijk was previously consul at Moscow, Petrograd and Zürich.

I agree with the view expressed in previous reports that he is a sound and friendly colleague, who, though never assuming a prominent part in discussions, can be relied upon to take a reasonable and unprejudiced view of matters dealt with by the Committee of Control. During 1937, when he was president, his good sense and calm did a lot to make things go smoothly in the Tangier Zone in spite of the Spanish civil war. I should say that he has more of a solid Dutch wariness than real intelligence, and being fortunate enough to have no colony, his only interest is to have a peaceful life himself and he has often expressed to me the hope never to leave Tangier. Until recently his sentiments have been strongly pro-German as opposed to anything French. He represents German interests here, and as such has to do a good deal of entertaining in connexion with the visits of German warships. I should imagine he is very stingy, for his entertainments are

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surprisingly badly done, and his house smelly, squalid, dirty and altogether most un-Dutch.

Shortly before my arrival M. van Wijk's wife, a lady of Teutonic aspect, so I am told, and a pattern of motherliness and respectability, suddenly went off her head. She has been treated in a home in Europe, and M. van Wijk is said to have announced that he is always ready to have her back, but, rather surprisingly, the refusal has come from her daughter, who now acts as hostess in her mother's place and is said to be engaged to the only unmarried son of Lord Bute. She became a Roman Catholic a few days ago.

Portugal.

M. Gastão Barjona de Freitas, consul-general since 1930, with personal rank of minister plenipotentiary.

M. Barjona came here as consul-general in 1928. He was transferred to Paris at the end of 1929, but returned to Tangier at his own request at the end of the following year.

As his name implies (the son of Jonah) he is of Jewish descent. His secretaries and staff are all Jews, and the most important members of his colony are the numerous Portuguese Jewish bankers and business men here. It is currently affirmed that M. Barjona has made a good bit himself in various dealings since he has been here. Before the Spanish civil war he was always strongly anti-Spanish, but when the movement broke out he came forth as a staunch supporter of General Franco, went as soon as possible to Salamanca to see the generalissimo and returned to Tangier the proud possessor of a signed photograph. For over a year he was flashing backwards and forewards to Tetuan having lengthy interviews with the High Commissioner and giving him advice as to how to manage the Moors and the Spanish Zone. Then suddenly things cooled off. Whether it was he bored the High Commissioner so frantically that the latter could not bear it any longer and lost his patience, or M. Barjona reverted to his former sentiments as a result of the racial policy of the Italian Government. Perhaps a little of both. Anyhow he completely changed and threw himself into the arms of our French colleague with whose wishes at the present time he meekly complies. Not so his Jewish bankers who have no intention of giving up the very profitable business they are doing with the Nationalist authorities.

M. Barjona's incomparably boring stories, his long-windedness and often incomprehensibly confused speech either in English or French have given rise to the idea that he is really very foolish. I should say rather that he has a genius for being sly and unreliable, combined with a large dose of real Portuguese touchiness. At the same time he is extremely kind and patient with his wife. Though an easy 60, Mme. Barjona is still a very handsome woman, and in her youth she must have been an extraordinary beauty of a flashy type. She is from Chicago and is very proud of what she calls her Scotch accent; sometimes full of ribald stories, vulgar, loud, with glittering quivers of a former gaiety, she is a mixture now of good nature, sourness and bad-tempered tantrums, which inclines her to be a mischief-maker.

The Barjonas talk of the wonderful parties they used to give in a generally wonderful past, and the brilliancy of their future entertainments depicts a delectable horizon, but during the two years we have been here the horizon is still a receding one.

Spain.

M. Prieto del Rio, consul-general since the 27th June, 1936, with personal rank of minister plenipotentiary.

M. Prieto was formerly consul-general at Paris, and was appointed to Tangier just before the outbreak of the Spanish civil war to replace Sr. Rojas y Moreno whose recall had been asked for by the representatives of the foreign Powers at Tangier on account of his association with Communist elements at the time of the labour troubles in the spring and early summer of 1936. M. Prieto at the beginning made no attempt to conceal the fact that he remained at his post on the Government side not because of any political convictions (on the contrary he belongs to a family of Nationalist leanings), but because he thought the Government would win, and he had no private means nor anything but his salary to live on. He subsequently regretted his decision and tried to go over to the Nationalist side, but in view of the fact that he was connected with the

murder of the officers of the Spanish navy by their crews, General Franco replied that the only condition on which he would allow M. Prieto to come over was that he should be shot within twenty-four hours.

M. Prieto is not a sympathetic personality, but he has had a very difficult time and he has succeeded in keeping his turbulent colony of Communists on the whole surprisingly quiet. Even the Nationalist authorities recognise this and admit that it has been a great piece of luck for them not to have had someone much worse here as Spanish Minister.

Like many of his colleagues M. Prieto is supposed to have helped himself generously to the Communist party funds in order to make provision for himself and his family in case things go wrong in the future.

M. Prieto and his wife never entertain, nor accept any but purely official invitations.

United States of America.

Hon. Maxwell Blake, diplomatic agent and consul-general.

Mr. Blake has been here since 1915, with the exception of the period between 1922 and 1925, which he spent in Albania and Australia. Owing to the fact that the United States have not adhered to the Tangier Statute, Mr. Blake holds himself aloof from the majority of affairs which interest his colleagues.

He is a sympathetic cultivated American gentleman, whose life has been embittered, if not ruined, by his family. Some fifteen years ago he and his first wife, an intelligent and charming compatriot who still lives here, were divorced and he married the present Mrs. Blake, a typically pretty Spanish girl from Gibraltar (real Spaniards refer to them as "cockroaches"). She was as uneducated as the rest of her class, but the tragedy for Mr. Blake, a man for whom the company of an intelligent woman was essential, has been that, in spite of all his efforts to educate her, she has remained after fifteen years with the mentality of a foolish child, and her girlish freshness gone, whereas the rest of her family, who arrived with her and settled down in Mr. Blake's house, have at least been much cleverer and have educated themselves, and generally improved their material and social position.

He is a brilliant talker, an expert connoisseur of pictures and works of art generally, and a very good friend. The United States Legation is the only one remaining in the old part of the town, and he has put all his treasures and his artistic skill into kneading together the various old Moorish houses which together now form the official residence, which also has for him a further sentimental interest, as being the first house acquired by the United States Government for the accommodation of the representatives abroad. It is, however, always doubtful whether his successor, who may prefer to live in one of the modern quarters, will appreciate the money which has been spent upon the reconstruction of the present house.

Mr. Blake entertains profusely and well on the basis of a large consumption of champagne and other liquors.

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